The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Sir William Gore Ouseley's Central American Negotiations.

The Sovereignty of Greytown and the Mosquito Coast to be Relinquished to Nicaragua.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FILIBUSTERS.

Modification of the Views of the Administration.

President Pierce to go Home in the American—The Purchasing Annual Reports, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

It is now officially known here that the Ouseley Treaty, as originally published in the Times, was correct to the very letter so far as it went; but Sir William's privilege is duly conferred to the subject of the Treaty. He is instructed also to relinquish to Nicaragua the sovereignty over Greytown and the Mosquito Coast, as present under the British protectorate. This, however, is not to be an unconditional surrender. The Treaty is to make suitable provision for the protection of the Indians, and also secure the vested rights of British subjects. Metes and boundaries are described, within which the Indians have exercised chiefly, power but smaller to those of the North American Indians within the territory of the United States. They are also to have an annuity secured them from the customs collected at Greytown, which is to remain forever a free port, but within the sovereignty of Nicaragua.

All grants of land made subsequent to January, 1850, if not over one square league, are to be respected and held valid by the new sovereignty. The Indians are to have no power to sell their reservation, unless it be to become merged in the Government of Nicaragua.

The terms of the Treaty securing these objects are cautiously worded. Great Britain will only relinquish her protectorate after ample security in the treaty covering these several points.

Generals HARTSUFF and WALKER met and made friends last evening, and they are cooperating in their "enlargement" movements. Their plans being completed, WALKER left for Mobile this afternoon; HARTSUFF goes to New-York to-morrow. WARD remains behind for a while to consult with the Administration.

Time heals the gravest sore wounds. In the meantime the British fleet waits and threatens destruction to American filibusters who may attempt to disturb the "*de facto*" Government of Nicaragua.

The withdrawal of the "Administration Cabinet," however, regarding Nicaraguan affairs, have undergone a considerable modification within the past few days,—not, however, through the presence of General WALKER, but in consequence of the receipt of reliable information as to the true condition of the popular feeling in that country. The information comes from a highly intelligent and wealthy planter in Nicaragua, whose estates have in times past yielded him $50,000 per annum, and who is brother-in-law to a distinguished United States Senator from "down East." This gentleman, writing from Nicaragua, says:

"You know I was much opposed to Gen. WALKER, but if the Government of the United States, through Commodore PAULDING, had not interfered with him, he would have had quiet possession of the State in a few weeks after his arrival at Punta Arenas. Nearly the entire population of León, and that section, would have received him with open arms. WALKER's success would have saved the country from ruin. We have no hope of stability or permanent peace with the native governments, and even now, the northern portion of the country is in a state of revolution, and the clergy everywhere declare against MARTINEZ."

This letter, coming from such a source, and just at this time, has had a decided influence upon the feelings of the Administration, and Mr. BUCHANAN said to-day, that although he should continue to enforce the neutrality laws with all the power he could command yet if General WALKER did succeed in placing himself in power in Nicaragua, it would not be a matter of complaint with this Government. Such being the turn in matters, the intentions of the British Government, as I gave them in my dispatch yesterday, became highly interesting.

[It is not at all unlikely that, before WALKER reaches Nicaragua, Mr. BUCHANAN may receive another letter from somebody else, and then, of course, he will change his opinions again. It is to be regretted that people will not stop writing to him and thus distracting his mind. If he could be left entirely unmolested for a whole week, it is barely possible he might not change his purpose, and his policy more than twice within that time.—ED. TIMES.]

France has as yet taken no steps to secure a treaty with Nicaragua, but it is understood here that she will do so as soon as the American and English treaties are negotiated.

President PIERCE has selected the chartered steamer *Asteria*, in which to return home, and will leave in a few weeks.

The present Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Hon. THOS. A. HENDRICKS, has completed his annual report of the transactions of his office. This report is of unusual length, and is replete with important facts and figures.

The annual report of the Indian Office will probably be made by the late Commissioner, Col. MIX, and bear date prior to the 6th instant, when he surrendered the office to Gov. DENVER. Such I know to be the wish of the latter gentleman, as Col. MIX has had the labor of preparing the greater part of this important paper. Should it be found necessary, however, to continue the report to a date beyond the official term of the late incumbent, then, of course, Gov. DENVER will issue the report. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

The State Department has sent an official note to General JARNAC, pointing out the impropriety of his course, and expressing the dissatisfaction with which the Department regards his publication warning the public against purchasing tickets for Nicaragua by the steamer *Washington*.

It is true that Mr. WARD has had repeated interviews with Gen. WALKER. His only object being, he says, to ascertain whether General W. designed, should he be restored to power in Nicaragua, to interfere with the chartered rights of the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company. General W. has given him the assurance that in such an event he would respect those rights or any other American interests.

Mr. BUCHANAN sent a note to the Assistant Secretary of State, with the request that it be shown to Mr. WARD, stating that any Walker filibusters went to [illegible] the steamer *Washington*, and saying that the Government will not knowingly permit such persons [illegible] their vessels.

The Collector of the port of Mobile has been applied to for a clearance to a Walker emigrant vessel, and has referred the question to the Secretary of the [illegible]

Terrible Accident from Fire-arms.

[illegible], Mass., Wednesday, Nov. 10.

[illegible] BARRETT, our City Marshal, was conversing to-day, with Mr. H. W. HAYNESWORTH, [illegible] Charleston, South Carolina, when the latter [illegible] took up the former's pistol, and while Mr. [illegible] was holding it in his hand the trigger descended from it entered Mr. WARREN's [illegible] heart. It is feared he cannot [illegible] great pain, and bleeding of the [illegible] The shooting was purely [illegible]

The Case of McMahon, the Murderer.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 10.

In the case of JAMES MCMAHON, for the murder of his father-in-law, the testimony closed on both sides this afternoon. The summing up will be concluded to-morrow, when the case will be given to the jury.

Railroad Convention at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

The adjourned Railroad Convention met here this evening. The attendance was much larger than at any previous meeting. Four hundred millions of stocks were represented. The meeting was organized by the election of GARRETT DAVIS, of the Michigan Southern Road, Chairman, and CHARLES E. ANDREWS, Secretary. No business was transacted to-night.

Nearly all the Western and many of the Eastern roads were represented.

Slaver Captured by the Sloop-of-War Marion.

ANNAMA, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 10.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* reports a pilot-boat having spoken the *Hatch Brothers*, of Charleston, a Slaver from the Coast of Africa, in charge of Lieut. STORER, of the sloop-of-war *Marion*. She is daily expected at Charleston.

Dispatches for Europe.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
St. JOHN, N. F., Wednesday, Nov. 10.

The Galway steamship *Pacific*, from New-York on Monday, will arrive here so as to coal and leave for Galway, with the mails at or about noon to-morrow, and is expected to make the passage in six days. Telegraphic dispatches left at our office, No. 21 Wall-street, New-York, will be forwarded to their destination, by telegraph or mail, to the latest moment before the departure of the steamer.

Temperature at the West.

WINCHESTER, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 10.

There are now six feet of water in the river. Weather cloudy. Boats are plenty, and rates low to all points.

Shocking Discovery.

THE SCHOONER CAROLINE STONE WRECK.

BATH, Me., Wednesday, Nov. 10.

The steamer *Eastern Queen*, from Boston for this port, came in collision with the schooner *Caroline Stone*, from New-York to Bangor, on the 8th inst., off Boon Island, sinking the schooner. The Captain and two seamen were saved, ARCHIE TURNER, seaman, was lost.

THE SCHOONER J. H. BURNETT MISSING.

NEWPORT, R. I., Wednesday, Nov. 10.

The schooner *J. H. Burnett*, of Cape May, Capt. WOOD, laden with oil, for Wilmington, has not since been heard of.

Embarrassment of Lawrence, Stone & Co.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

A third meeting of the creditors of Messrs. LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. was held to-day and additional claims were presented, which, together with the claims of CHARLES FRANCIS, of London, amounting to about $600,000, will swell the sum owed by the firm at the time of its failure to nearly $4,000,000.

Frost at the South.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 10.

It was reported that there was a killing frost throughout this section of the country this morning, but the farmers deny it positively; at least a heavy white frost is certain, and the cotton crop is scorched if not killed.

The Weather and Fever at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

We have a cold change. The thermometer at 6 o'clock this morning was down to 37° and 39°. Physicians say it is safe for absentees to return.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

The screw steamship *Montgomery*, of Ocmulgee line, arrived at her wharf yesterday, the 9th inst.

The steamship *Star of the South* has arrived here from New-York after a passage of 72 hours. A heavy fog took place this morning.

A PRISONER SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.

Popular Excitement and Threatened Lynching of the Officer.

One of the First Ward Police, yesterday afternoon, shot a prisoner who has escaped from him. Three shots were fired, and the third was fatal. Great public excitement followed the shooting—an excitement that seriously threatened for a time to culminate in the lynching of the officer. The name of the man who murdered was JOHN HOLLIS, a [illegible] many, having only one eye, and popularly known by the appellation of "Sailor Jack." The officer's name is LEONARD CAHOON, and the crowd who evinced a disposition to give a lynching exhibition at a lamp-post was composed of 'longshoremen—the acquaintances and associate-laborers of the unfortunate deceased.

The circumstances connected with the shooting are as follows: About one o'clock yesterday afternoon intelligence was received at the First Ward Station-house that there was a serious disturbance on board the ship *St. Charles*, a New-Orleans vessel, lying near the foot of Wall-street. It was stated that some of the men belonging to the ship had mutinied, and that the life of the Captain was in imminent peril. Officer CAHOON was sent to quell the disturbance. On boarding the vessel he discovered that, instead of there being a revolt among the sailors attached to the ship, the difficulty originated with disorderly conduct on the part of two 'longshoremen. HOLLIS being indicated as the one most at fault, the officer arrested him forthwith, and took him to the First Ward Station-house, over Franklin Market. Having lodged his prisoner in a cell, he returned to arrest HOLLIS' companion. The latter, in the interim, had escaped from the officers of the ship, and could not be found. Officer CAHOON immediately returned to the Station-house, and, removing HOLLIS from his cell, started to convey him to the Tombs for committal by a Police magistrate. While passing by Burling-slip the prisoner asked the privilege of looking up bail. The officer refused to accompany him in his search, but suggested that he send some friend to find bail for him. HOLLIS sent a boy on this errand, while he accompanied the officer.

At the corner of Fulton and Front streets HOLLIS suddenly turned upon the officer, struck him a powerful blow upon the side of the head, felling him to the pavement, and directly took to his heels. The officer instantly recovered himself, drew his revolver and fired three times in quick succession at the fugitive. At the third shot HOLLIS fell. When he fired HOLLIS was but two or three paces in advance of him. A large crowd immediately collected. Various stories were at once started relative to the shooting; some stating that the officer discharged his revolver while on his knees, and without giving any warning of his intention to shoot; others alleging that CAHOON ran several paces before shooting, and called to the fugitive to stop or he would fire at him. The majority of the crowd insisted that there was no occasion for resorting to extreme measures, and were unsparing in their censure of the officer. Several of the more intemperate urged a speedy punishment of the policeman, shouting "Swing him over the awning," "Hang him to the lamp-post." The timely arrival of some officers and citizens prevented the execution of the threats. HOLLIS was placed on a cart to be conveyed to the Hospital, but died before reaching there. CAHOON surrendered himself to Officer PERKINS, of the Second Ward, who took him to the Second Ward Station-house, where he is locked up awaiting the result of the Coroner's inquisition, which will be entered upon to-day.

The murdered man is a well-known character in the First Ward, and has been repeatedly arrested for felonious assaults and battery, and other acts of atrocious violence. He has never followed any other business but that of a longshoreman. He lost one of his eyes in a desperate fight three years ago. His age is twenty-eight, his birth-place Ireland, and he leaves a wife and four children residing in the First Ward. Officer CAHOON has been on the Police force about two years, and is spoken of as an energetic and faithful officer. One of the shots came near striking Ex-Assemblyman GLEN, who was passing through Fulton Market when the shooting took place.

Shipments to California.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The following list of exports to California for 1857 and 1858 has been compiled with great care, and may be relied upon as entirely correct. It is only necessary to compare the present with the last year's shipments, to see that disastrous results must inevitably follow, and California again come in for a good share of abuse by the reckless adventurers who have been sending double the quantities of goods that are wanted.

In 1857 77 ships sailed from the Atlantic ports to California. Down to this day of this year, 116 ships have sailed; 12 more are up, and will sail during the month; and, at a low estimate, say 6, in December—making in all 134. The following statement will show, in many of the staple articles of provisions, that the excess this year over last has been very large:

	To Oct. 24, 1857.	To Oct. 24, 1858.
Bacon, sides	1,270	6,012
Pork, bbls	16,592	23,684
Lard, kegs	4,106	11,510
Lard, cans	12,089	26,779
Butter, pkgs	20,906	22,402
Sugar, pkgs	15,562	40,729
Unspecified Merchandise, pkgs.	57,891	174,585

Since the 24th ult., some 8 or 9 ships have sailed, with large quantities of the above-named articles. In a day or two, I will furnish a statement of the vessels and goods now on the way to California.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Progress of the Work—Its Present Condition, and the Prospects of its being Opened to the Public—The New Reservoir.

Every one must be perfectly well aware that the creation of a great Park, of such unexampled extent as the inclosure which is designed for our City's Pleasaunce, is not a work to be completed off-hand; yet there is a vast multitude of people who, having had no experience in such undertakings, imagine, from the number of men that have been employed on the Central Park, that it might be opened immediately for the use and recreation of the people. And it is not an unreasonable expectation, that more than a twelve-month's labor of nearly three thousand men on an inclosure of less than eight hundred acres should produce some very marked results. Those who take the trouble to visit the Central Park, and examine its present condition, will be likely to come to the conclusion that there has not been any labor wasted upon it. A more desirable piece of ground to test the capability of a landscape gardener, and afford full scope for the exercise of his genius, could not be found. There are all the raw materials of a magnificent landscape gardan on the largest scale, not only in their rudest condition, but despoiled of the petty embellishments which Nature never fails to throw over her work when let alone. There were, in fact, nothing in the Central Park but a Meadow-like, picturesque undulation of surface, an abundance of fine rocks, some undrained marshes, two or three rugged ponies, and some scrubby evergreens, to be employed in the creation of the magnificent Park which we all have a right to expect for our money. Of course the first work to be done after the Commissioners had determined upon a plan for the Park, was to put the ground in a condition for the Architect-in-Chief to carry out his designs. A system of drainage had to be adopted, roads laid out, and the foundations laid for the erection of the future superstructure which is to endure for centuries, and be the play-grounds of the great grand-children of the present generation. The present labor, therefore, is nearly all of it under ground, and the results of the last year's large expenditure are buried out of sight, and the benefits are to be reaped hereafter. The seven miles of substantial stone wall by which the Park is inclosed, though a most costly and important work in itself, presents no very imposing appearance to the eye, as but a very small portion of it can be seen at a time; the fifteen miles of earthen drainage-pipes which have been laid make no show whatever, as the greater part of them are ten to fifteen feet below the surface of the ground; the five miles of graded roads and gravel walks, which are laid upon a firm bed of rubble-work, present something for the eye to appreciate, though even in their case the real work lies below the surface and is unseen; then the excavations for the lake, which will be a most picturesque and lovely sheet of water, about fifteen acres in extent, is not by any means a pleasant spot to look upon just now, but as the water will be let into it this Winter, in time for the skaters, this will be the first part of the Park which will be available for the people's use, and, as the outline of the banks will be perfectly marked, an idea will be formed of one of the essential characteristics of the place. In the centre of the Park there have been a good many gravel walks completed, forming an exceedingly picturesque and pleasant ramble, where a large number of trees and shrubs have been planted, hollies, magnolias, rhododendrons, azeilas, yews and other dark evergreens, which already produce a very charming effect.

But the part of the Park where the greatest amount of labor has apparently been performed, and the most striking effect produced, is at the southern end, where the great plateau on which the grand Promenade, or Cathedral Walk is laid out, has been nearly completed. This work is sufficiently advanced to afford an idea of what it will be when finished according to the plan. The planting of the double rows of elms on each side of the Promenade has been commenced. [illegible] These trees are mostly brought from Westchester County, and none of them are less than nine inches diameter in the stem. They are brought in on six-wheeled wagons, and the contractor, who is to plant 150 this Fall, guarantees their growth. He is to be paid $30 apiece for all that live three years, and nothing for the failures. This Promenade will be the principal feature of the Park; it is a quarter of a mile in extent, and terminates in a superb terrace, with an ornamental façade 70 feet wide with 7 arches, which is to be constructed of parti-colored marbles; the termination commands a view of the front part of the grounds overlooking the lake, with the tower to be erected on the site of the present Bell-tower in the distance, and a picturesque background of rocks with fine masses of dark evergreen, relieved by the light foliage of birches, beeches, and similar trees. Particular attention is paid, in the grouping of trees, to a proper combination of the tints of the foliage, a most important point to be considered in our climate, when there is so great variety of brilliant hues in our native trees.

West of the Cathedral Walk, the cricket and base-ball ground, which has very properly been first attended to, as it will be most beneficial to the public, has been leveled and is ready to be laid down in turf. This piece of ground, containing fourteen acres, will be in order next Spring, when the Grand Promenade, with the terrace and the steps leading to the lake, will also be finished. Near by two bridges are in process of construction, to conduct the grand drive over a chasm. Beneath one of these bridges, which is nearly complete, is conducted the grand Ride. The bridges are constructed from elegant designs furnished by Mr. VAUX, of the olive-colored stone brought from Nova Scotia, similar to that of which the TIMES building is built, combined with the dark-red Philadelphia brick, producing the most beautiful effect of color conceivable.

In the centre of the Park a very fine effect has been produced, and glens and grottos created, by excavating the earth around some of the rocks, and conducting a small stream of water through their sinuous windings. The romantic and picturesque effects of these improvements will be better appreciated when the shrubs which are now being planted begin to drape the rocks with their dark foliage, and create the shade which is so essential to picturesqueness of appearance.

Though it is necessary to call the imagination into play to perfectly appreciate the nature of the improvements which have already been made, yet to the most prosy and matter-of-fact observer there will be abundance of matter to repay the trouble of a few hours' rambling over the grounds. It is one of the busiest and liveliest spots in the neighborhood of the City. There are now employed on the grounds 2,000 men, with a great number of horses, mules and oxen, and some idea may be formed of the amount of work done in the way of blasting, from the fact that the daily consumption of powder averages from 20 to 50 barrels. We happened on the ground just in time to witness one of the grand explosions which take place every day at noon, when the men quit work for their dinner. At the hoisting of a red flag on the Bell Tower there suddenly sprung up on every mound and eminence, like the warriors of Roderick Dhu at the sound of their chieftain's whistle, men with a small red flag in hand, which they waved overhead, while they called from point to point to each other to be ready for the fire. From the excellent arrangements made to guard against injury from blasting, not an accident from this cause has happened in a twelvemonth. After due warning had been given, and the men had called out from their stations that no one was within the line where the blasts were to be made, at a signal from the engineer the *feu de joie* commenced; it seemed like a sudden outburst of small volcanoes; pop, pop, pop, they went in every direction, clouds of smoke and rocks, and roots of trees were flying in the air all around. This startling exhibition lasted about ten minutes, when nearly a hundred blasts having been discharged, the red flags disappeared, and the workmen were seen settling down in groups, over all parts of the grounds, to their noonings. They are allowed three-quarters of an hour for their dinner, when they are again summoned to their work by the ringing of the great bell, and the display of a white flag in the tower. The laborers receive 90 cents a day, for nine hours' work, and the superintendents are paid a dollar and three-quarters. The expenditure for labor is about a thousand dollars a day. On the Upper Reservoir there are 1,200 men employed at the same wages, but for one more hour's work. Altogether there are about four thousand men at work within the inclosure of the Park.

In consequence of the construction of the Upper Reservoir nothing has yet been done in the upper part of the Park, but a beginning was made this week by setting some fifty men at work to clear away the ground preparatory to the extension of the Grand Drive, which is not expected to be completed before next Fall. There has been a good deal of discussion in respect to the character of the embankments of the New Reservoir, and serious apprehensions are entertained by some of the property holders who have watched their construction, that they will not prove sufficiently strong to resist the pressure of water that they will have to bear. It is hardly possible that the Engineers who have charge of this great work, can have committed an error which would prove of such serious consequences, as the imperfect construction of the embankment of the Reservoir would occasion. If the walls of the Reservoir were to give way, and let a flood of more than a hundred acres of water suddenly down upon that part of the City, the damage of the deluge would be incalculable. The contractors themselves who are executing the work, whether they are influenced by improper motives or not, do not hesitate to express their doubts of the solidity of the embankments. They are made of sand, upon a foundation of micaceous rock, which is so soft that a spade may be stuck into it, and the only protection against the infiltration of the water is a wall, or core, in the centre of the embankment, formed of a loose concrete of inferior clay and loose stones. The inside is to be lined with a dry stone facing, to prevent the embankment from washing away, but which will form no protection against the pressure of the water. The Engineers, on the other hand, speak with entire confidence of the solidity of the work, and point to the other reservoir which is constructed in the same manner. But there should be no doubt in such a case, and, to make assurance doubly sure, the additional cost of an inside water-proof facing of stone ought not to be regarded for a moment, if it is necessary to make the work perfectly safe. The excavations are very nearly completed, and they are now driving piles for a foundation for the central wall. The entire work is to be completed by next October.

Excepting the skating-pond, no part of the Park will be ready for the people this year, but there will be a very pleasant ramble in the centre by next Summer, and, in another year, the Grand Drive and the Ride will probably be opened for carriages and equestrians. Most admirable order prevails throughout the Park grounds; the Police regulations are strictly enforced, and the whole work is so perfectly systematized, that everything proceeds with the quiet regularity of a private establishment.

CALIFORNIA.

ADDITIONAL BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

We are in receipt of the *Alta California* made up to a late hour of the night of October 10, for the Butterfield Overland Mail. A portion of its news has already been anticipated by telegraph. We add other particulars of interest.

The Southern Overland Mail arrived in San Francisco at 7 o'clock on the 10th, in 24 days from St. Louis, by way of El Paso, Tucson, Los Angeles and San José. The times of leaving the different points were as follows:

St. Louis, Sept. 16, 8:30 A. M.; Fort Smith, Sept. 19, 3:30 A. M.; Colbert's Ferry, Sept. 20, 3 P. M.; Fort Belknap, Sept. 22, 1 A. M.; El Paso, Sept. 30, 5:50 P. M.; Tucson, Oct. 2, 10 A. M.; Fort Yuma, Oct. 5, 6:15 A. M.; Los Angeles, Oct. 7, 2:30 P. M.; San José Oct. 10, 1 A. M.

From this it will be seen that the time to San Francisco from San José, was six hours; from Los Angeles, 66 hours, and from El Paso, 9 days and 15 hours. El Paso is about half-way between St. Louis and San Francisco, so that it took 15 days on the eastern half and 9½ days on the western half of the road. The eastern half should be crossed at less as rapidly as the western half, and at that rate the time would be but 19 days. The men at the different stations did not know when the mail would come, and were not prepared for it; so that considerable delay was caused in getting ready at most of the stations.

On the arrival of the mail being known, flags were run up throughout the city, and the various telegraph lines were called into requisition, to send the "glad tidings throughout the land." An extra was issued from the office of the *Alta California*. Arrangements were in progress to call a public meeting on the evening of the 11th, to give an expression of public feeling on the success of the Overland Route, and to compliment our Postmaster-General BROWN, for his exertions in behalf of a hitherto neglected country. "Our citizens," says the *Alta*, "expended most of their spare patriotism in the celebration on the 27th September, in honor of the Atlantic E—ble, but still we think we can yet get up a little enthusiasm on this really important event in the history of California. The California Guards intend to celebrate by firing two hundred guns on Tuesday."

At Vallecito, Messrs. BAXTER, SMITH and MILLER, while drifting in their claim on the 6th ult., picked up in half a day twenty-four ounces of pure gold, in pieces ranging from one dollar to four ounces.

A regatta came off between some of our crack sailing boats on the 11th. The *Flirt*, *Flora Temple*, *Fairy* and *Fisherman* were entered. The boats started at 10 minutes past 12 o'clock; *Flora* leading, and coming in 360 yards ahead at 30 minutes to 3 o'clock, *Fisherman* second, *Flirt* third, and *Fairy* fourth. The *Flora* took the prize of $100. Distance sailed 16 miles.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Since the sailing of the steamer of the 5th, scarcely sufficient has been done to warrant the making out of a report. The mail steamer carried away $1,850,120 97, which, compared with the shipment of October, 1857, ($1,963,300 26,) exhibits a difference of $113,280 79. The shipment of Oct. 5, 1856, was $2,277,629 86. Trade during the five days past has been very quiet, not more than one day out of the list can be said to have been busy. It is a gratifying circumstance, however, to know that during this time, the demand for goods for the country has been full, which in time must tell upon the general trade. In Provisions, the only feeling appears to have been with respect to Butter, which was in active request. Other descriptions have been quiet. In general Groceries, some sales have been effected in Candles and foreign Rice, but no change is noticed with respect to figures. The sales by auction were unimportant. Domestic Liquors have been firm, but no larger transactions took place. In Domestic Produce the only noticeable feature was the awakening of a demand for feed Grains, in consequence of prices having gone to a point considerably below what will remunerate shipments to Australian and other points. Breadstuffs are dull. The arrivals since Tuesday, the 5th ult., have been in number three, viz.; British ship *Rea*, from London; British bark *Lady Blackwood*, from Calloa; ship *Kodiac*, from Russian Possessions. The coastwise arrivals were twenty-six. The clearances were four in number, viz.; ships *Hemet*, *Western Continent*, and British ship *Leonidas*, to Kong Kong; bark *Yankee*, to Honolulu.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER MAIL.

California Advices to Oct. 13—Later from Fraser River and Oregon, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

The California Overland Mail arrived this evening, bringing San Francisco dates of the 16th October. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at San Francisco on the 11th, to celebrate the consummation of the Overland Mail arrangements, and the arrival of the first mail from St. Louis. Powder was burned, speeches made, and resolutions passed cordially thanking the Post-Office Department for its liberality in establishing the various Overland Mail routes.

Volunteers have been called for to protect travelers on the route between Weaverville and Union against Indian outrages.

Advices at San Francisco from Fraser River are to Oct. 4. The river had fallen some, and considerable gold had been taken out; but the weather had become too cold to work, and the miners were returning in large numbers to California.

Oregon advices are to the 6th ult. The Indians were suing for peace, which Col. WRIGHT refuses to grant, unless their propositions are accompanied by an unconditional surrender, together with all their women and property. The soldiers were destroying the grain-fields and provisions of the Indians, who were in consequence reduced to a state bordering on starvation.

The American Commissioner at Victoria, Mr. NUGENT, had interfered to secure to Americans accused of petty crimes, the aid of counsel on their trial.

CHARLES FORT JOHNSON, who is cedenly killed WM. G. FERGUSON in a duel near San Francisco, has been arrested on a charge of murder.

Business throughout California had been very dull since the sailing of the Isthmus steamer.

Flour dull, with but small sales, at prices ranging from $9 50 for domestic to $14 for Hazell.

STATISTICS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—A blue-book has just been published, being part five of a series of papers containing information in regard to foreign countries, compiled from official sources. The population of Portugal in 1854 is stated to have been 3,499,121, and the area 35,400 English square miles. The total population of Spain in 1857 (including the Balearic Islands and the Canary Islands) is calculated to have been 16,301,851. The population of Austria in 1846 was 36,930,547, its area 243,472 English square miles. The population of the Roman States in 1853 was 3,124,665. The population of Turkey, according to the census of 1844, was 25,350,000. The total population of Switzerland in 1850 was 2,392,740 [illegible]

THE HASKIN CONTEST.

Ninth Congressional District—The Vote for Haskin and Kemble a Tie!

The Board of Supervisors of Westchester resumed its sessions at White Plains yesterday morning, and sat until 4 o'clock, canvassed all the towns but seven, and adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock. The result in seventeen towns is officially announced, and seven remain to be counted. Mr. HASKIN was present at the meeting of the Board, and Mr. KEMBLE was represented by counsel.

The following are the official returns, so far as canvassed:

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

	Haskin.	Kemble.	Anderson.
East Chester	247	260	31
Greenburg	464	466	—
Harrison	19	19	—
Lewisboro	140	97	—
Mamaroneck	64	45	7
Marianna	322	321	4
Mount Pleasant	279	267	19
Newcastle	197	191	12
New-Rochelle	214	199	10
Northcastle*	280	197	—
North Salem	194	99	—
Ossining	413	421	15
Pelham	42	33	—
Poundridge	107	87	—
Rye	225	226	9
Bedford	231	173	3
Cortland	439	379	93
Total	4395	3954	256

*Two districts returned for correction—error supposed to be clerical.

The following are reported (unofficial) majorities:

	Haskin.	Kemble.
White Plains	28	—
Scarsdale	3	—
Somers	25	—
Westchester	—	35
West Farms	234	—
Yonkers	29	—
Yorktown	—	45
Totals	314	81

The official majority in Rockland County has been announced at 493 for KEMBLE, and in Putnam it is 516. According to the present state of the canvass, therefore, the case stands thus:

	Haskin.	Kemble.
Westchester, 17 towns, (official)	4395	3954
Westchester, 7 towns, (unofficial)	314	81
Rockland (official)	—	493
Putnam (official)	—	516
Totals	4709	4544

Here is an exact tie. The result must depend upon the seven towns still to be officially canvassed.

A brisk fight is in prospect for to-day, over the returns from the town of White Plains. The reported majority for HASKIN (shown in the unofficial table above) is 28—but the whole story, it is asserted, does not appear on the face of the record. A shrewd game has been played at White Plains by the friends of KEMBLE, according to the Opposition. On election night the Inspectors (two of them KEMBLE men, and the third for HASKIN) made report that HASKIN's majority in the town was *thirty-two*. But the Inspectors' return to the Canvassers makes the figures *twenty-eight*, depriving HASKIN of four out of his "32" majority. The way it was done was this: The Inspectors went home on election night, having announced the result, and closed up their figuring. On the following afternoon, when it became manifest that the District was a tight rub, the Inspectors found it necessary to hold another meeting to revise the returns, before sending them to the Canvassers. The result of this movement was the existion of the four votes, and the return of a majority of 28.

The Haskin party now assert that the Kemble men are trying to have the whole return rejected, on account of illegality in the return—in other words, to disfranchise the whole town of White Plains.

A small row was created in the Board on Tuesday, growing out of the canvass of the town of East Chester. The trouble all came of a cup of tea. Mr. LAWRENCE UNDERHILL was Inspector of Election in the Second District of East Chester, and served without remonstrance or heart-burning until his legitimate labor was finished. After the return was delivered to the Supervisor of the town, (HARLOW SEARS,) UNDERHILL withdrew it, to affix his protest against the rejection of the document, on account of illegality. The illegality consisted, according to him, in the fact that the Inspectors of his District adjourned and went to tea before the counting had been completed. Mr. UNDERHILL handed the return back to the Supervisor with this protest affixed to it, and the Supervisor handed it in. Then a strong effort was made to throw out the District entirely, and in the course of the discussion a brief war of words occurred between Messrs. UNDERHILL and HASKIN. Nothing was done until yesterday, when the return was finally received, *minus* the "protest."

These manœuvres have excited a prodigious sensation throughout the County, and the contest ramifies into all the corners of all the towns. Knots of Haskin men incessantly battle knots of Kemble men. There is a great deal of fun, considerable apprehension, and evident anxiety. Meanwhile, official reports have come in from Rockland and Putnam, to the effect that the Boards of Supervisors of those Counties have done precisely what the Supervisors of Westchester refused to do—viz: counted votes cast with the initials of the candidates' names. For instance, in Rockland, 8 votes were cast for "G. Kemble" and 4 for "J. B. Haskin;" in Putnam, 4 for "G. Kemble" and 1 for "J. B. Haskin." The admission of these votes increased KEMBLE's majority in Rockland County *by four votes*.

POLITICS IN NEW-JERSEY.

Celebration in Newark of the Anti-Lecompton Triumphs.

An impromptu festival, designed to give public expression to the good will with which the people of Essex County, N. J., have regarded the victories recently achieved by the opposition to the Administration throughout their State, was held last night in the City Hotel, Newark. The demonstration was originated by the "Essex County Union," an organization based on the Anti-Lecompton policy of Mr. BUCHANAN, without regard, in other respects, to political proclivities. Though the affair was but the result of a few hours' warning, the assemblage numbered at least one hundred gentlemen, of whom the most distinguished were Ex-Governor PENNINGTON, the Hon. JAMES T. NIXON, and the Hon. JESSE R. RIGGS, three of the five Anti-Lecompton delegates returned to Congress at the late election. At about 9½ o'clock in the evening—(an irregular hour any where, but especially irregular in so staid and sober a village as that of Newark,)—the company entered the dining-room and took their seats. HENRY J. MILLS, Esq., of Newark, presided.

Among the guests were the Hon. Jacob W. Miller, Ex-United States Senator; the Hon. R. S. Field of Princeton, the Hon. John Van Dyke of New-Brunswick, Ex-Chancellor D. S. Halstead, Ex-Chief Justice Hornblower, the Hon. Senator Buckley, and the Hon. Jacob M. Johnson of Passaic County, Cortland J. Parker, Esq., of Newark, and Joseph Hoxie, Esq., of New-York. The entertainment was literally a "feast of reason"—though nobody grumbled. Ex-Judge HASKINS asked the blessing.

When the cloth had been removed, the President rose, and, after some preliminary, said that within the last three months a work had been done in the State of New-Jersey unparalleled in its political history. Two powerful parties, for some years antagonistical and diverse, yet holding the same political sentiments, had, on a late great occasion, been brought together in fraternal bonds. [Applause.] The result of this union had been the redemption of the State of New-Jersey from the thraldom of the Democracy, in the election of five members of the House of Representatives, pledged against the usurpations of the National Administration. [Applause.] This had brought her back to the old Whig conservative rule. [Renewed applause.] And in the prospective they had a right to anticipate a long series of triumphs in opposition to Federal misrule, and of these the first and best would be the election in the Senate of the United States of a man who, whatever he might be as to party—[applause]—would be something better than a silent mudsill for Southern masters to trample upon. [Vehement applause.]

In conclusion the Chairman gave the first toast:

The Governor of New-Jersey.

The Hon. R. S. FIELD, of Princeton, was called on for a reply.

He said he confessed that to him the election which had just taken place in this and in other States, was one of the most beautiful spectacles that had ever been witnessed. He thought it afforded a magnificent example of the moral and of the sublime. What an avalanche of public opinion had the questions which it involved brought down! How was this? Ought they to have anticipated such an excitement at an election two years after a President had been chosen, and two years before another Presidential election could take place? The people of this country had risen in their majesty and might for the purpose of rebuking the President of the United States or an act of perfidy—a breach of plighted faith—a course of conduct which, in the case of an individual in the private walks of life, would be sufficient to exclude him from the society of all honorable men. [Loud applause.] They had risen in their majesty and in their might for the purpose of vindicating the great doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, for the purpose of establishing those intrenched and cardinal principles upon which our fathers fought, bled and died. [

FROM UTAH.

Further Indian Difficulties—Tabernacling Details—Agricultural Fair of the Mormons.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory, Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858.

The fall term of the United States District Court in this, the Third, Judicial District of the Territory commenced on Monday last.

The Grand and Petit Juries were, however, both adjourned until the first Monday in November next, as is understood in consequence of the absence of the United States District-Attorney for the Territory.

I reported in a former communication that three Utah Indians had most brutally outraged a Mormon woman and her daughter, near Spanish Fork Settlement, on the 20th of last month. This affair, we fear, will result in a serious war with the Nation. Dr. HURE, the Indian Agent for that tribe, returned to this city on Wednesday last, bringing with him two of the offenders under arrest. Through the politeness of Gov. CUMMING we have obtained the following particulars of their arrest, from the official correspondence on the subject.

Immediately upon the receipt of the news here of the commission of the outrage, Gov. CUMMING, in the absence of Dr. FORNEY, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, instructed Agent HURE to proceed without delay to the Indian Reserve at Spanish Fork, assemble the Chiefs of the Utah Nation in council, and demand of them the delivery of the perpetrators of the crime forthwith. Dr. HURE having convened a council of the Chiefs on the subject, they, after considerable discussion, finally told him that they were perfectly willing to deliver them up if he would take them out and shoot them immediately, but that they were unwilling that they should be "tied," (confined,) as they "did not like to be tied lying." They decided thus under the impression that the little girl had died from the effects of the violence committed upon her; but discovering soon after that the child was still living, they refused to deliver them up at all, asserting that the Mormons had often violated their women, and reciting, as a palliation of the offence, all the wrongs which the Mormons had committed upon the Americans and themselves.

Having heard that the offenders were at this time visiting the army at Camp Floyd, Dr. HURE dispatched an officer thither with a warrant for their arrest, hoping to catch them there without any trouble; but this officer being rather dilatory, they heard of the proceedings about to be instituted in the matter, and returned to their tribe at the farm. The Doctor then sent an express to the Governor for further instructions, and acting under which instructions, he again made a demand upon the tribe for the delivery of the offenders; the Indians, however, persisted in their refusal, and Dr. HURE thereupon went to Camp Floyd, procured a military posse, consisting of 100 dragoons and 100 infantry, under the command of Major PAUL, of the Seventh Infantry, and, by a forced march, reached the Indian farm by daylight on the morning of the 3d instant, hoping to take the Indians by surprise, surround them, and thus secure the offenders. The Indians, however, in the meanwhile, had all left the farm and gone into the mountains, with the exception of a few, including the Chiefs PARROTS and BURNS. These Indians, finding themselves surrounded by soldiers, became very much alarmed, and attempted to escape. Unfortunately, PARROTS lost his life in the attempt, a dragoon having pursued him, and finding that he could not stop him either by hailing or firing his pistol in the air, shot at him, killing him instantly. All the others were secured and detained until the offenders—boys about 18 years of age, named MOSS and LOCKHARTSAW—were delivered up.

It is much to be regretted that PARROTS was killed, as he was one of the most peaceable and well-disposed Indians in the country. He had, during this whole affair, used his influence in endeavoring to secure the offenders, but being taken by surprise at the sudden appearance of so many soldiers, became alarmed and attempted to escape from them. He is the same one who saved the life of General BURR and Agent HURE in the Fall of 1856, when they visited Sevier Valley. The band of Indians who massacred Captain GUNNISON and his party, having been told by the Mormons that these gentlemen were coming to arrest them, had concealed themselves in ambush for *the purpose of killing them, when they were discovered* by PARROTS,—who accompanied the party,—and by him persuaded to refrain from their murderous design. It is feared that the death of PARROTS will cause the Utahs to make a general war upon the settlements South.

An additional force of 200 men have consequently been sent down by General JOHNSTON, at the request of Governor CUMMING, for the further protection of the settlements.

Some of the Mormons are endeavoring to persuade the Indians that all this was done by the Americans, and that the Mormons had nothing to do with it, and we have been positively informed that many of the Indians believe this to be the truth. The Mormons have endeavored, for several years past, to persuade the Indians that the Americans were their enemies, and they now seem to be in a fair way to succeed. We regret that Dr. HURE took the part he did in this matter. Heretofore he has acted with the most commendable wisdom and prudence, but on this occasion he was under no obligations to ask, as his term of office as agent expired last August, and he has not been reappointed. As it is, under the direction of Governor CUMMING, he has lost all the confidence which these Indians placed in him, by proving himself ungrateful to them, and has caused them to abandon the Reserve in which they took so much pride. Last Fall they exposed their lives in order to save him from the fury of the Mormons, and now they accuse him of having betrayed them. They were willing to punish the offenders severely, but wished to do it in their own manner. We condemn the policy which led to the employment of a Mormon as an interpreter in this affair, as he had it in his power, by misrepresenting the sentiments of the agent, to cause all the difficulty. The avowed purpose in employing such an interpreter, was to place it out of the power of the Mormons to say, if there should be a failure in arresting the offenders, that they were purposely allowed to escape.

The alleged criminals have been confined in the Penitentiary until the witnesses in the case can be procured, when they will be examined before Judge CRADLEBAUGH in this city.

The third annual Fair of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Association was opened in this city, on Monday last, in the Social Hall. This Hall is not very large, but it afforded ample room for the display of the articles on exhibition. We are informed that in consequence of the unsettled condition of affairs in the Territory during the past year this Fair does not compare at all with the two last. It, however, reflects much credit upon those whose handiwork was there exhibited, and upon those who arranged the articles for exhibition. Two excellent bands of music—a brass band under an awning in front of the building, and a string band in the hall—discoursed alternately fine music and added much to the attractions of the Fair.

After a cursory examination, we note the following as the most remarkable features of the Fair:

A case of Colt's pistols and rifles, manufactured at the public works of the Church, in this city, for the use of the Mormon army.

A case of knives, augers, gimblets, chisels, files and planes.

A selection of cut nails.

Fine specimens of rope and twine, of combs, of wooden ware, of baskets, and a working model of a steam engine, all of which were manufactured here. Besides these, were also some good specimens of boots and shoes. Valley tanned leather, flax, carpeting, &c.

In the ladies' department we saw samples of home-made cloths, flannels, linens, embroideries and laces, which cannot be excelled anywhere. There were also some fine straw hats and bonnets, and comfortable quilts, which reflected credit upon the fair manufacturers.

In the fine arts, some additional specimens of paintings in oil and water colors, a beautiful specimen of penmanship, a fine collection of photographic views about the city, and a good specimen of engraving.

In the agricultural department, the specimens of vegetables of every kind could only be excelled by California; they were certainly finer than we have ever seen in the Eastern States. On the fruit tables were some beautiful peaches, apples, nectarines, pears, currants and grapes. Also, by way of curiosities, specimens of tobacco, tea and walnuts.

We also noticed on exhibition the sword worn by ex-Gen. "in Zion's camp," and a cane used by him. There were also numerous curiosities brought home by the missionaries from the different sections of the earth.

The exhibition of horses, cattle, &c., did not do justice to the stock growers of the country. There were some fine animals on exhibition, but we think we have seen better even here.

One noticeable feature was that there was no charge made for admittance to the Fair.

The "Gentiles" in the city were especially invited to visit it on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at which time the doors were closed against all others, so as to give us an opportunity of seeing the beauties of the Fair without the annoyance of jostling through a crowd. As soon as all the "Gentiles" had assembled, they were invited to partake of a most beautiful selection of choice fruit, embracing all varieties grown here, which were placed there for their benefit. After justice had been done to this pleasant collation by those present, the table was removed, the doors were thrown open to the public, and the room was soon crowded with citizens, who, having been at long without an opportunity of putting on their "best Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes," and without amusements of any sort, eagerly embraced this occasion of passing away pleasantly a few hours of the day.

This instance of marked attention to "Gentiles" by the Mormons deserves particular attention. We must attribute this generous conduct on their part to a desire to accomplish by this method some object which they have in view, or else record it as an example of the marked inconsistency of their character. The very class of persons whom they have denounced, and whom they still abuse and denounce, they at the first opportunity take by the hand with seemingly the most friendly sentiments, and treat with generous hospitality.

It is with pain that we reflect, when we are by courtesy compelled to become the recipients of their kindness, that the same impulse which now induces them to take this step would, under other circumstances, induce them to endeavor to take our life or blast our reputation; that, acting under the belief that it is the will of God, (as revealed through their Prophet,) they would as promptly commit a crime as perform an act of kindness; that it is only when interest requires it that they allow the kindlier feelings of their nature, the innate principles of charity and neighborly feeling, to have away over them.

The regular Semi-annual Conference of the Church has been in secret session since the 6th inst., in the Tabernacle in this city. It is competent of all the bishops and other heads of the Church. We know not positively anything in regard to their proceedings, but we have it upon good authority that they have decided to move out of the United States in the Spring. Where they will move to is the question. A fact which strengthens us in this opinion is that there has been little or no Fall wheat sown in the Territory, whilst this is usually the principal crop.

We have had the pleasure of meeting, during the past week, Major VASQUEZ, the oldest Mountaineer in this country, and the first discoverer of the Great Salt Lake. He first entered this valley 30 years ago. In the Fall of 1823 he, with a company of trappers, arrived in Caché Valley, where they determined to spend the Winter and trap in the numerous streams with which it abounds. The Winter, however, became so severe—the snow falling to the depth of eight feet—that they found it necessary to hunt out a better valley in order to save their animals. Accordingly, Major VASQUEZ, with one or two of his party, started out, and crossing the divide, entered this valley and discovered the Great Salt Lake. This they at first took to be an arm of the Pacific Ocean. They found the valley free from snow, and well filled with herds of buffalo.

Returning to their party they guided them over into this valley, when they divided, one party under WEBER wintering on the river which now bears his name; the other party wintering on Bear River, near its mouth. The following Spring VASQUEZ built a boat and circumnavigated this sheet of brine for the purpose of finding out definitely whether it was an arm *of the sea or not, and thus discovering that it was in* reality merely a large inland lake, without an outlet. Since that time the lake has been gradually receding.

Mr. JOHN OWENS, of Fort Owens, in the Bitter Root Valley, Washington Territory, and Indian Agent for the Flathead tribe of Indians in that valley, is also on a visit to this city, purchasing goods for his agency.

Among the incidents of the week we may mention a wrestling match, for $300 a side, which took place on Thursday last between a tall, stout, 6-foot Mormon, and a little sprightly American, in which the American came off victorious and won the purse.

We were visited last Tuesday by a very heavy rain-storm, the water pouring down in torrents during the whole day. The day following, the streets were covered with pure white snow half way down their sides.

A. B. C.

LIBRARY FOR WOMEN.

Help for Women—Working in the Wrong Way.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been said, and it is true, that there are from 70,000 to 80,000 women employed in various branches of manufacture in and about the City of New-York. The wages of these women vary according *to the intelligence, tact and skill displayed in their* different fields of labor, and all employers can prove *by their books that when they are fortunate enough to* find a girl who has a knowledge of and capabilities *for business*, that girl will not suffer during the Winter for want of employment, because during the dull season of one house another is but too happy to engage her. In some cases these are looked upon as such prizes that an employer will be glad to accept them at their own prices, and keep them during the entire dull seasons, lest they should not come across another such, knowing full well that it is almost an impossibility to find an intelligent, energetic, business-like young woman *looking for employment*. Some employers will pay such when they find them wages ranging from $5 to $12 per week. But how many such are there to be found? Among the many thousand female operatives of this City, 5,000, perhaps, would be the utmost, and these will be found to be girls who *have had the advantages of a good education, who* are lady-like in their appearance and of refined manners. These young women are to be found generally at the head of work-rooms in the different manufactories or in first-class sales-rooms; and when such *girls get married, employers feel it a serious misfor*tune—their places for the most part have to be supplied with men.

There are three distinct classes of work-women; those mentioned above are the first-class. (I range the classes according to their fitness for business and the wages they get.) The second-class are those who work for mediocre wages, and who form by far the largest numbers of the eighty thousand. These girls—the best workers of them—earn from three to four dollars a week, and are en*gaged at the following different trades: China-painting*, print coloring, gold cutting, silver burnishing, gold thread-working, hemp-making, fancy card cutting, book-folding, book-sewing, book-gilding, fancy paper-box making, wig-making, button-making, fringe and tassel-making, upholstering, putting up perfumery, bottling and wrapping *patent medicines*, tobacco-stripping, pill-making and boxing, umbrella and parasol making, men and boys' cap-making, ladies' dress-cap making, corset-making, artificial flower-making, dress-making, coat-making, vest-making, *boys' suit*-making, gentlemen's hat-trimming, fur-sewing, millinery, cloaks and mantilla making, shoe-binding, embroidering in cloth, fancy-lace working, straw-sewing, type making, type-setting, power-loom feeding, shirt-making, shirt-making, and several others which I cannot think of at present. Thousands of these girls have homes, have ten months' work during the year, some the year round, and live above want after working six or seven years in one manufacturing house; and the book-folders and some others, who work by the piece, do not average, in the Winter season, more than eight hours work a day.

Out of the various employments given above I will mention three, which form the principal means of support to the third class, those who do not have work more than six or eight months during the year, and have starving wages when they do get it—who live in the meanest kind of boarding-houses, and, who are capable only of doing the poorest kind of work; who leave school at a very early age, and grow up barely knowing how to read, and not knowing how to sew. These three trades—which are noted for mean wages—are cap-making, tailoring and shirt-making. Some caps are made for a shilling a dozen. Some pantaloons are made for fifteen or eighteen cents a piece, and some good shirts are made for five cents each. (I should think these shirts would feel like the shirt of Nessus to any man's back who would wear one, knowing the price at which they were put together.) It does not need much calculation to prove what kind of a living is to be made at such prices. Now, these second and third classes are not half paid for their labor, because three or four dollars per week to those of the second class, and twelve shillings and two dollars to those of the third, is a villainous price for an employer to pay who is making ten or twelve hundred per cent. on every week's work which is done for him. Any one may perceive that it is the third class here who suffer, and if they were taken out of the cheap-shirt factories, or from the small dealers in cap-making and tailoring, we would hear no more of the afflictions of "poor sewing girls." Is it a proper way to dry their tears to teach them to look forward every Winter, year after year, to receive a morsel of bread from the hand of charity? Or is it better to educate and instruct women who have the will and the energy, but want the opportunity to fit themselves for higher positions—positions which are open to them, but which are now monopolized by men, because women cannot be found in sufficient numbers who have the taste, education and knowledge of figures necessary to enable them to discharge the duties of such positions? I ask this question of the Editor of the *Christian Intelligencer*.

When a scheme for improving the condition of the New-York work-women is mentioned, some persons are constantly asking, "Why don't all these girl go into the country into service places?" forgetting that in the various manufacturing houses in New-York City and its vicinity there is work enough during the busy season to employ one hundred thousand women, if they could be had, and very often the employers are obliged to take girls who do not know how to sew even the coarsest garment, and keep them on two or three months until their hurry is over. What would these manufacturers do if their "Artistes" forsook them and went into kitchens? The only thing they could do would be to take the Irish and the Dutch girls who would be turned out of these kitchens into their places. The change it seems to me would not better the condition of either class, and I am sure it would result in a great change for the worse to the ladies and gentlemen who adorn themselves with the beautiful fabrics, turned into such graceful shapes by the talents of the work-women. The manufacturing business of New-York increases every year, and where there were fifty girls employed ten years ago, there are now five hundred. It will continue to increase, and *what the work-women want is not charity, but a practical education.* They should be taught a thorough use of the needle in school in their childhood, and if obliged to leave school at an early age, before they are able to write or have a knowledge of figures, there should still be open to them opportunities for self-education in such branches as may aid them in earning a respectable livelihood. There ought to be some encouragement, some attraction, some incentive to a life of honest industry. Where is the attraction for young girls? There is none. The workshop is looked upon as degrading, and women go to work feeble and dull, oftimes hoping each day somebody will come along and marry them and take them out of their disgraceful positions. What these young girls want is not a loaf of bread in the Winter chiefly. They want to be taught how to work well; they want intelligence, self-reliance, self-respect, dignity of character. They need to be told, that in labor there is honor, true nobility and a just cause for pride. They need some of the sympathy and encouragement to cultivate these noble traits which is strewn about on every side for those who are less eager to accept the blessings offered them than those would be, who have few amusements and no mental food within reach but the pages of "The Blue Buccaneer of the Sea," or the weekly edition which announces "the great and thrilling story of The Seducer's Doom, or The Necromancer's Bride." This is the mental pabulum to which all women are confined who have not the means of buying books, and who do not care to mix with a crowd of strange men in library rooms, where they have to pay a much larger fee than the nobler sex, and where they can only be served with books *after* the members are served.

One who has great reason to know the needs of work-women, and the necessity of their possessing intelligence and business qualifications, and who had the desire of supplying the place of the pernicious and debasing literature which they are now confined to with interesting and instructive reading matter—succeeded in gaining the sympathy and efficient aid, not of dreaming reformers and theoretical philanthropists, but of men of thorough practical common sense, of imperial intellect and high position. These noble gentlemen—judging that in dealing out brains God had made no distinctions among the rich and the poor—willingly and heartily lent their aid and influence to establish an institution where those of the *eighty thousand of New-York*, who had the wish, might find the means of mental culture, together with evening classes for the instruction of book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, penmanship, languages, &c. This plan opened a prospect for a poor young woman who had a desire for knowledge, almost too good to be true; and the class for whose particular benefit it was intended have been so neglected and despised, that those persons who never leave their own firesides to inquire into the fate of any human being except the Hottentots, thought that every one else would act like themselves, and so felt sure that the movement to establish a Woman's Library would amount to nothing. Therefore they passed the notices of the coming meeting in silence, and the religious newspapers to which these poor women should look for sympathy and counsel refused to insert a line for their benefit. They were surprised to hear, after the meeting, that ladies and gentlemen of the highest social position filled the edifice where the first public meeting took place, and that they not only were willing to give their countenance but their gold to enhance the happiness and extend the usefulness of a class who deserve the utmost encouragement. The gentlemen who occupied the pulpit on that evening, men of experience and some wit, will be surprised to hear from the Editor of the *Christian Intelligencer* that they are all wrong, and in his opinion have been spending their sympathy on a matter of very little account; while some other great point, of which, however, he does not speak, has been forgotten. He seems to be very angry with the gentlemen who delivered addresses, and says: "If the eloquent, wealthy and honorable men who labor to furnish a free library, would spend their oratory, their influence and their means in securing uniform and remunerative employment for these classes—(why don't he point out his way to do it)—their labors would be more practical and less ornamental." Now, I advise this would-be sarcastic gentleman to cast his eyes over the plan comprised in the second resolution adopted on the evening of the meeting in Dr. CHAPIN's Church.

There is always danger in abusing any plan proposed for human good unless the person so doing fairly understands that which he abuses, and has a fair reason to suppose he is aiding the cause of the right in such abuse. Now I defy any one to read the article produced by the pen of the editor of the *Christian Intelligencer*, and find there one good, sound, sensible point of objection against the plan proposed for the Women's Library. This article is a piece of rambling rigmarole. He does not confine himself to the questions he proposes to treat in the glaring caption to his article, but talks about "politics, Slavery, hard times, aspirants for office, campaigns for 1860, letting slip 'the dogs of war,'" and other matters which can have very little to do with a woman's library. The fact is, this gentleman did not take the trouble to read the reports of the meeting held at Mr. CHAPIN's Church, or he would have learned that the chief purpose in founding the Women's Library *is to open new avenues of employment* to woman, by educating her for them, to instruct her in such branches as will enable her to obtain the means of "virtuous self-support," at the same time placing within her reach reading matter tending to expand the mind and benefit the heart.

I am sorry the editor did not read the "resolutions" which were printed; a perusal of them would have *saved him the trouble of writing such an unworthy* article. I commend them to his further notice.

Yours, respectfully, E. M. P.

The Douglas and Seward Contest—Reply of Vindex to C. E. H.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In replying to C. E. H. allow me first to ask you to relieve me from the soft impeachment—contained in your leading editorial of the 9th inst.—of being the "warm partisan of Mr. SEWARD" or of any other man. Knowing that patriotic motives will govern his vote, VINDEX awaits the developments of the future, to determine in whose favor it shall be cast.

The opponents of Mr. DOUGLAS in Illinois deny that he has obtained the triumph that is claimed for him. The action of the Legislature elect can only determine that question with certainty. It might seem the safe course for his friends to sing their song of triumph after they were fairly beyond the borders of *Egypt*. Still, if they desire to indulge in a sort of premature Atlantic-cable-celebration of his victory, no one will object. That Mr. DOUGLAS has waged an extraordinary contest, no one will deny. Nor will any one question his indomitable energy, his great courage and ability; and if he has indeed succeeded, he has succeeded, not only, as C. E. H. asserts, despite "the Government" and "the Opposition," but also in despite of the majority of the voters of his State. Still, even as the case stands every one will admit that Mr. DOUGLAS "has achieved a great personal triumph," but how "the people have achieved a *national* triumph of surpassing magnitude" is an assertion which the most timid opponent of Mr. DOUGLAS may very safely challenge C. E. H. to prove. Results obtained in single States are not national results. The popular vote of Illinois is against Mr. DOUGLAS. So is the popular vote of Indiana. So is the popular vote of New-York. In reference to New-Jersey and Pennsylvania it will be difficult to show whether "Squatter Sovereignty" or a desire to vindicate Representative independence of Executive dictation, and to rebuke the Pro-Slavery tendencies of the Administration, were most efficient in controlling the result. In Pennsylvania some believe that *Scotch water pipes were quite as efficient as either.* On leaving this branch of the subject the peculiar illustration of the "dramatis unities" furnished by C. E. H. ought not to be overlooked. To do him perfect justice the whole paragraph is here quoted, as follows:

"With one arm, he (Mr. DOUGLAS) set at defiance the forces of the Government; with the other, he scattered the cohorts of the Opposition, robbed them of an anticipated victory, and stole the fire of the Rochester Prometheus from heaven. He has played his game against a combination of opponents, and like Mr. PAUL MORPHY, he has checkmated them all; and if the issue is to be made up in 1860 between Mr. DOUGLAS and Mr. SEWARD, we think it would be wisdom on the part of the *Statesman* of Republicanism to plead other engagements and decline the contest."

From the extraordinary involutions of this three story metaphor, your readers must extricate themselves as best they can. The admirers of Mr. MORPHY will not, perhaps, object—by reason of the implied compliment to his wisdom—to the company in which he is placed, while those of Mr. SEWARD—who has long been charged with favoring *higher laws*—will be surprised at the intimation that he must have "gone up" to look after them. Mr. SEWARD may yet justify his title to the *alias* which C. E. H. has given him, by proving himself as wise and sagacious as his assigned prototype. But C. E. H. will pardon me for suggesting that if Mr. DOUGLAS has stolen the fire of Mr. SEWARD's Rochester speech, and is kindled and animated thereby, he must be, according to C. E. H.'s own showing, (in his first communication,) a very dangerous man, and his success, as a Presidential candidate, "would be a national calamity."

There seems to be but little Morphy-clearness of intellect in this remarkable metaphor. *Morpheus* appears to have had more to do with it than *Morphy*.

The fear of trespassing upon your space prevents me from noticing the last half of the reply of C. E. H. until another day. VINDEX.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Speech of the Rev. Dr. Patton, of New-York—England and the United States.

The Evangelical Alliance commenced its session at Liverpool, on the evening of the 29th ult. The Rev. Dr. RAFFLES presided, and made the opening address, after which several other speeches were made, and finally the Rev. Dr. PATTON, of this City, responded to the call of the Chairman. He said he was happy to receive from the lips of the Chairman such a very cordial invitation. "Well," he said, "that is very like Dr. RAFFLES all the world over"—[laughter]—and was Brother Jonathan to be behindhand in saying "I'm very much obliged to you?" [Renewed laughter and applause.] If he could get the Chairman by the hand, he should prove that Brother Jonathan had a long arm. [Laughter.] The CHAIRMAN—"Well, you can do so." [The Rev. Dr. PATTON then crossed the platform and shook hands very cordially with Dr. RAFFLES, amidst the loud applause of the audience.] The Rev. Dr. PATTON then proceeded to say that Brother Jonathan had a loving heart for his dear old father—[Hear, hear]—and if the despots of the Continent should combine against the good old gentleman called John Bull—[laughter]—his son, Brother Jonathan, would be up to help him. [Loud applause.] So, whenever they saw it darkening in the sunrise, let them remember it was bright at the sunset, and the ball of empire westward rolled. [Cheers.] Well, the Chairman said he was glad to see them; well, he (the speaker) was glad to see him—so it squared that account. [Laughter.] And he would say that all his brethren would be glad to see the Chairman—[applause]—and oh, it would wake up their hearts to acts of courage if he came across that salt pond and they saw his ruddy face. [Laughter and applause.] He was sure they would do him no harm, and when the Chairman came back again he would return with a more loving heart for America. [Hear, hear.] Well, he thought it right to welcome America, for when he went to the Liverpool docks and saw the tall masts and the stars and stripes he thought the Chairman was only welcoming them to their home. [Applause.] He thought Liverpool belonged to them, and he did not know but that some day America would annex her. [Renewed laughter.] He was sure they should make first-rate citizens to them, and they would be very glad to have them for it would be very pleasant to know that they had a permanent home on this side of the water. [Applause.] Well, all this pleasantry did very well to begin with; it shook one up, and the heart wanted shaking up as well as the muscles. There were, however, *interests at stake between the two nations which they ought to make themselves familiar with.* Let any individual go in the track of history and see what God had been doing in England and America—how God had given the entire commerce of the world to the two nations, having the same tongue and the same religion, and with living hearts trying to place the whole world at the feet of Jesus. [Applause.] These two nations, relatively speaking, were the only two nations that had any progress in them on the face of the globe. [Hear, hear.] And was all this for naught? It was not to come on platforms and land and glorify one another, but to look at the fact for the purpose of putting on the armor and going to the fight, determined never to give up until this world belonged to Jesus Christ. [Applause.] God was doing a great work at the present time. God had been doing a mighty work in America; such a work that they never witnessed there before, or their fathers before them, and it was just what they ought to expect. Had it never occurred to them—interesting as it was to one versed in Scripture knowledge—that the New Testament presented two classes of the divinity of Jesus Christ, one documentary, the absolute declaration of fact; and the other, and the more popular one, that struck most sensibly the works he had performed. The raising of the dead, the opening of the eyes of the blind, the mighty works which Jesus Christ wrought, struck home through the mind, and imagination, and feelings to the heart, and it left the reflection vivid that he was God. There was the same discrimination with regard to the Spirit of God. There was not that abundant evidence of the spirit in the pages of the Bible as of the divinity of Christ; but there was enough to satisfy any honest mind—abundant evidence, of documentary evidence—there were the works of the Holy Spirit, that demonstrated him to be divine. *Who could go into these meetings in* the Western world and see the mighty power of prayer—that merging of all denominational differences in the one grand respiration for the glory of the Redeemer in the salvation of souls—who could witness the bowing of mighty wills and rebellious hearts into living discipleship, and not feel that God was there—that the blessed Spirit who wrought it was God? Why, man dead in sin made alive in Jesus Christ by the power of the Holy Spirit was a demonstration of the divinity of that Spirit as vivid as the calling of Lazarus from the dead was demonstrative of the divinity of Jesus Christ; and this he had left to us that it might be made manifest to all parts of Christendom. What if there should come the power of the Spirit in Liverpool, that should take men from the Exchange to that hall for prayer, and that it should be so crowded that it should take them to St. George's Hall and fill it to its utmost capacity, and then take them to the largest theatre, and fill it every day of the week, the Sabbath excepted, crowding the aisles, the stairs, and the very steps; then go to other buildings and fill them, taking the busiest times of the twenty-four hours, leaving the Exchange and their places of business, and all for one object—to pray God for the outpouring of His Spirit, that the blessed Spirit might take of the things of Christ and show them unto us, and glorify Jesus Christ in the salvation of men—he asked, would not every infidel in Liverpool, be constrained to say, "This is the power of God?" and would they not have conviction of the divinity of the Holy Spirit beyond anything they ever had before? The reverend gentleman then alluded to the revival of religion that was at present going on in the United States, multitudes of every class being converted to God. He concluded by stating that there was still a great work for them to do, and he wanted England and America to feast that all the world lies in darkness, and that God had given them the privilege of preaching the everlasting Gospel to those who are ready to perish. On behalf of America, he said, "We will give the men, and let England give the money;" or he would say, "Man for man, and dollar for dollar." [Laughter.] But when they had done all, and God, in the condescension of his love, had given them a crown to wear forever, they would take that very crown and cast it at the feet of Him who wearest many crowns, and would say, "Blessing, and honor, and glory, and power, be unto Him who liveth and reigneth forever." [Applause.]

Sir CULLING EARDLEY EARDLEY next addressed the meeting, and expressed his readiness to accept the offer of the Rev. Dr. PATTON of "man for man, dollar for dollar." Intimating that a vessel was about to depart for Vancouver's Island with about seven or eight clergymen for the purpose of spreading the Gospel in the new colony of British Columbia, and he called upon his reverend friend to send a message to his brethren across the Atlantic to send there similar aids. [Applause.] He stated that he had been authorized by the Rev. Dr. BAIRD, of New-York, to inform the meeting that on Thursday evening a meeting would be held in New-York, (making allowance for the difference of time between the two places,) to which all *the leading Christians would be summoned*, in order that they might be able to feel that at the same time we were assembled in Liverpool they were assembled on the other side of the Atlantic. He had been intended, though he did not know whether the present state of the electric telegraph would enable them to accomplish it, that communications should pass from us to them, and from them to us; and he was bound to say that to the honor and credit of the chief originator of the electric telegraph, Mr. BAIRD, he had undertaken that such messages should be sent across the Atlantic gratuitously. He did not know whether it would be possible to communicate their sympathies on the occasion, but he thought it desirable they should know that it was intended such a meeting should take place. [Applause.]

An Apology for Young New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are sins enough to be laid at the door of Young New-York, without charging that embodiment of the future with any that do not properly belong to it. Young New-York has his vices, and is, beyond a *peradventure, a very fast and forward youngster*; but he is human, notwithstanding, and, moreover, he is bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, and he is not likely to be improved by being maligned.

Ever since the horrible affair in Thirtieth-street was made known, the wretched perpetrator of the tragedy has been held up as a specimen of Young New-York, and our usually cautious and candid cotemporary, the *Albion*, instances the unnatural conduct of the demon who attempted to destroy his own family, as an instance of the manners and morals of Young New-York. Nothing could be so unjust. Young GOULDY was evidently a boy of low moral organization, and his horrible crime was no doubt the result of a sudden fit of insanity. There have been such instances. A few years ago, a young painter in London, of most promising talent, and of an amiable disposition, was suddenly seized with a fit of insanity, in which he caught up a knife and plunged it into his father's heart, killing him instantly. He fled from the house, and made his way to France, before he was arrested. The circumstance of the sister of CHARLES LAMB, the gentle MARY, killing her mother in a similar manner is well known. As to young GOULDY, there has never been any evidence of his being entitled to the distinction of being considered a type of "Young New-York," and it is a most damaging imputation, not only upon the rising generation, but to "Old New-York," to give him such a prominence. His case was an exceptional one—so exceptional that the like of it may never occur again; and it is as unjust to hold it up as indicating the morality of the rising generation as it would be to lay his crime at the door of the religious community in which he had been reared. JUS.

The Argyll Rooms in London—The Nuisance of Street-Walking.

From the London Saturday Review.

Public decency is in a difficulty, and it seems that the remedy is worse than the disease. We appear to be in that condition which the Roman historian has described as the view of a falling State—we can neither endure our vices nor their cures. Last year, in a transport of moral and popular indignation, we closed the Argyll Rooms because they were the focus and complex of all metropolitan vice. This year we open them because, on the whole, it is better that the vicious population should be brought together than that it should be let loose on society. There is antecedently much to be said for either view of the moral question. A whole cloud of evidence was brought, on the recent occasion of the proprietor of the Rooms applying for a license, to show that the streets have been in a worse state since the frowns of London were deprived of their customary home than when they had a local habitation. And, had the evidence stopped here, it might have proved something. But, unfortunately, the proprietor went beyond this. The justification of such an institution is, that it is a moral cesspool. But it cannot be at the same time a cesspool and a healing fountain. Evidence was tendered that the Argyll Rooms were frequented by respectable tradesmen and their wives. Five or six hundred noblemen and gentlemen are said to have offered, or to have been ready to offer, their testimony to the admirable way in which the Rooms were conducted. The music is of the most scientific character, order and decorum and their absence [illegible] in Windmill-street, and the evidence at least suggests that Cadmus plough with the heifer of the deity of proving a little too much. Had the argument confined itself to the one simple ground that immorality must be, and that on the whole it is better that immorality and its haunts should be under decent and responsible management and control, we own to a growing conviction that it was right to grant the license—not because the Argyll Rooms are a moral institution, but because, so long as they are open under the care and responsibility of a respectable, or at least substantial person, public morality is better off than when harlotry unattended turns a whole quarter of London to an unlicensed Argyll Rooms and something worse.

The Argyll Rooms, and casinos generally, are known to be the haunts of the *femmes libres* of society. This is, if fairly stated, their justification. The objection urged to licensing them is that we do evil that good may ensue—that we openly recognize, and so far authenticate and stamp with the authority of the State and Government, a flagrant violation of the moral law. It is said that we establish, and so far encourage, immorality as soon as we recognize it. Many fallacies are involved in this objection. To recognize a social evil is not to justify it. We know that many physical diseases are quite incurable; but shall it be said that we authenticate them and welcome them because, utterly powerless to cure them, we do the next best thing, by diminishing their virus? Has the State moral duties or not? If it has, if it is bound to provide for public decency, it must, in the grave matter of sexual immorality, do one of two things—either attempt utterly to prohibit sins against the seventh commandment, and *to enforce the prohibition, or so far tolerate them as at least to admit their existence by dealing with them.* To talk of prohibiting prostitution and the like is absurd. What there is left for the State is to deal with this *and other social evils so as to render them* less generally noxious. By dishonestly affecting to deny their existence, we commit an *offence not only against truth but against* policy. The State is not as God, whose eyes are too pure to behold iniquity. The State is itself not a Divine institution, nor a partaker of the Divine nature. The creature and impersonation of facts and of society must deal with facts and society as they are. It may be quite right for an individual—and it is a safe rule for a single conscience—to take all consequences, and, instead of doing the least of two evils, to do no evil, whatever good may come of it. But the State is not an individual—it must provide the greatest good for the greatest number, and often this may only be by taking the least of two evils. Public morality is more confined in its range than individual duty. It acts upon motives necessarily less heroic; it cannot be so severe and austere in its consistency. If it cannot prohibit prostitution, its first duty is *to make the best of it.* We have made the worst of it by the impolicy of affecting not to see it.

If, therefore, we are to accept the licensing of the Argyll Rooms as a public recognition of vice to the extent of placing it under control, and as a step not to the system of licensing immoral houses as on the Continent, but to the public and authoritative control of immorality, we should be disposed to accept with some satisfaction the decision of the Middlesex magistrates. What can't be cured must be alleviated. And if, as we have said, we must legislate for the greatest good of the greatest number, it is better that some hundred females of loose life should be entertained for a few hours in a single room, than that they should be encouraged to prowl about the streets. *Whatever thins the Haymarket and Regent-street is so* far a social gain. We ought to regard the interests not of the profligate, but of the respectable. At all *events, when vice is concentrated in Windmill-street*, men must go in cold blood to to seek it out, while, *haunting on the pave it tempts the young and unwary.* Few except extreme profligates would go to the recognized haunts of vice; but many fall under the public temptation of the street who would avoid it in its own dancing and drinking saloons.

At any rate, the lesson taught by the change of opinion on the part of the Middlesex Magistrates since last year, is, that it will not do to attempt a system of prosecuting these vicious places by instalments. There is already power in the common law to hunt down immorality by one's audits detail. All *immoral houses can be suppressed* by the parochial authorities—all street-walkers may be arrested by the Police. But to carry out the law is simply impossible. What is cut down in one street grows up in the next—the weeds are only transported from Norton-street to Brompton. *It is of no use to prohibit*—all that we can do is to regulate. We had rather not see a parochial crusade against immorality, for the evil will only be transferred to the other side of the boundary. Let authority deal with any offence against public decency, let the Magistrate, or the Police, receive *additional powers to repress public offences*; but the failure of the attempt to put down the Argyll Rooms shows that we are beginning to understand that to control is better than an abortive attempt to prohibit.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY—Nov. 11.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—*Part I.*—Same as Wednesday, adding No. 1613. *Part II.*—Same as Wednesday, adding No. 1309.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 241, 329, 143, 194, 223, 443, 466, 216, 205, 460, 94, 491 to 493, 4, 256, 258 to 272, 467, 390, 277.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1008¾, 1562, 1835, 1836, 1905, 1900, 1901, 1904 to 1907, 418, 333, 1909, 1910. *Part II.*—Nos. 1857, 1899, 1896, 1746, 1889, 896, 1752, 1919, 1911, 1927, 1228, 1902, 1956, 393, 1903, 804, to 807.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 10.

Before Judge Nelson.

The United States vs. *Louis Stein.*—In this case the defendant stands charged with having purloined a letter from the Post-Office, containing certain coupons. After the preliminary examination the defendant was admitted to bail. His case was called on this morning, when, as he did not appear, his bonds were forfeited, and a warrant issued for his rearrest. The Jury were then discharged to the 23d inst.

SUPREME COURT—Nov. 10.

Before Judge Clerke.

McSpedon & Baker vs. *The Board of Supervisors, &c.*—This was a motion for the removal of a *mandamus granted recently, and directing the Supervisors* to pay the plaintiffs for work performed under the direction of the Commissioners of Records. The argument was postponed to Friday.

THE C

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the New-York Daily Times, by Messrs. Allerton, Cattle-Commissioner; Harris, Commissioner of Customs; Burke, Superintendent of Public Ferry; Hall, Superintendent of Public Scales; Whitehead, on Fresh-meats; Gardner, Superintendent of Hudson River Railroad; Hamilton, Superintendent of Hudson River Railroad; and other competent sources of information, and by a corps of experienced Reporters.

[illegible] Monday, Nov. 8, 1858.

The Market for Cattle at Forty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, Harlem, and Weehawk Ferry, is a corps of experienced Reporters.

[illegible] Wednesday Evening, Nov. 10, 1858.

The Market for Cattle at Forty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, Harlem, and Weehawk Ferry, is a corps of experienced Reporters.

[illegible] Thursday Evening, Nov. 11, 1858.

The Market for Cattle at Forty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, Harlem, and Weehawk Ferry, is a corps of experienced Reporters.

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	1070	Canada	20
New-Jersey	900	New-Jersey	[illegible]
Illinois	744	Missouri	[illegible]
Kentucky	421	Pennsylvania	[illegible]
Indiana	325	Texas	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]	Connecticut	[illegible]
Iowa	49	Michigan	20

Receipts of Hogs at Allerton's Western Yards, foot of Forty-fourth-street, Hudson River, for the week ending Nov. 10, ensuing to 7,031 head, as follows:

Albany Propellers	1,302
Hudson River Railroad	2,406
Erie Railroad	602
From Hudson River Yards	[illegible]
Total	7,151

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending Nov. 10, 1858:

By Erie Railroad	2,126
By New-Jersey Central Railroad	117
By Albany Propellers	1,473
By Hudson River Railroad	1,352
Camden and Amboy Railroad	944
Total	12,235

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed as estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight as agreed upon. The general rule is that beeves of medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 56 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The average prices of all sales this week, as compared with last week, are about ½c. lower.

THE PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	Per lbs.	Last week.
Poorest Cattle	none.	5½c.@6¼c.
First quality	6¾c.@6¾c.	6¾c.@6¾c.
Medium quality	7¼c.@7¾c.	7c. @7¼c.
Poor quality	6¾c.@7c.	7c. @7¼c.
Poorest quality	6c.@6¾c.	6c. @6¾c.
General selling prices	6¾c.@7c.	7c.@7¼c.
Average of all sales	7c. @7¼c.	7¼c.@7½c.

The Butchers, Chairmakers and O'Brien's policies do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. Bergen reports Beeves at 7c.@8c. Chamberlain reports Beeves at 6¾c.@8c. O'Brien reports Beeves at 7c.@8c.

Another hard day for owners of Cattle. The total City receipts for the week past number 8,156, with 200 or more State Cattle left over from last week. Two other items render this version greater than it would appear from the bare figures. Drovers bought freely at the fall and declining market last Wednesday, and the general good quality and weights of the animals this week render the total amount of beef largely in excess of last week. The supply at the Forty-fourth-street yards alone exceeded 4,000, including the 8 car Cattle. Prices were weak at the preliminary sales yesterday, and weaker still to-day. Sellers worked hard to get even 6c. for the best Cattle—there were no "premium" animals offered—being good fair killing bullocks were plenty at 6c., and the scalawags went at any price offered. There were comparatively few of this last class, though some droves were made up of such animals as it would be hazardous to attempt to Winter.... Country buyers were present in greater numbers than usual, which helped out the markets somewhat, though there were a few hundreds unsold at near sundown. About 600 head were sent East from Albany, mostly on commission. Cattle came in from Buffalo, on Central Railroad, on the new tariff, by which about 15,000 lbs are counted as one car-load, and 37½c. ₱ 100 lbs. charged on the excess. The charges by the Erie Railroad are the same—any excess charged at Dunkirk or Buffalo is refunded at that end of the route, so that the through charges by either route are the same. The arrivals by the Erie Railroad, Hudson River Railroad and Boats are very nearly equal. The boats brought down considerable numbers from Albany at 12½c. ₱ head. Ohio contributed 1,070 of the 2,677 from arrivals at Allerton's, New-York, 600. The large influx to-day is partly due to the slight advance two weeks ago, which started large numbers from points in Ohio too late for last week's market. The probability is that to-day's low rates will check free arrivals next week, but the demand will not be large, as butchers bought very freely to-day, and especially because the Thanksgiving holidays following will make large drafts upon poultry, and of course diminish the demand for beef. We present in the following table the receipts, owners, sellers, &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the discerning reader in forming a fair opinion of the general condition of the market. The figures are condensed from copious notes made during the almost continuous examination of the yards, continued during the entire day:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
120	Ky.	Bill, W. H. Belden	Owner.
87	Ohio	Thomas & Bell	Haring & Garney.
87	Ohio	Emerson, Miller, Black & Co.	T. C. Emerson.
86	Ohio	Beach & Mitchell	C. W. Conger.
86	Ind.	Metts & Co.	Metts & Co.
85	N. Y.	C. Chase	Owner.
85	Ohio	A. Bunnup	Gen. Sage.
84	N. Y.	W. W. Hoag	Owner.
83	Ohio	A. Warner	Mead & Holcomb.
83	Kish	P. F. Carey	Owner.
82	Ohio	Wm. Hiden	T. Wheeler.
81	N. Y.	T. Alexander	L. Harriman.
81	N. Y.	R. Barnard	Owner.
80	Ind.	J. Miller	H. Sperr.
80	N. Y.	Wood & Insle	J. & A. Merrill.
80	Ohio	[illegible]	Geo. Aycrigg.
79	Ohio	S. Carmichael	Wood & Insle.
79	Ohio	Vail & Co.	Vail & Co.
78	N. Y.	T. Foley	Vail & Co.
77	Ky.	H. Howe	Vail & Co.
77	N. Y.	W. Taylor	L. Budlong.
77	Mich.	Knapp & Budlong	L. Budlong.
76	Ohio	S. Carter	Gillett & Tobey.
75	Ohio	Stewart & Co.	Gillett & Tobey.
74	Ill.	Kimberlin	Gillett & Tobey.
73	Ohio	D. Sandusky	Beach & Brady.
72	Ill.	T. Alexander	Marvin & Glover.
71	Ill.	[illegible]	Beach & Brady.
70	Ill.	Clark	Haring & Garney.
69	N. Y.	Carter	Haring & Garney.
68	Ky.	Taylor & Hamilton	Wheeler & Sons.
67	Ky.	A. McCune	Wheeler & Sons.
66	Ohio	[illegible]	Gen. Sage.
65	Ohio	J. Miller	Owner.
64	N. Y.	[illegible]	Owner.
63	Ohio	Bunnup & Gillett	Owner.
62	N. Y.	A. Emmons	Mead & Holcomb.
61	Ohio	Schiefer & Co.	W. Florence.
60	Ky.	R. W. Elbert	Westheimer & Bro.

SALES AT DRIVES.

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
90	Ohio	Smith & Co.	Beach & Brady.
89	Ohio	Hart & Rourke	Haring & Garney.
88	Ohio	Taylor & Hart	Haring & Garney.
87	N. Y.	D. Post	Dudley.
86	Ohio	N. Todd	Haring & Garney.
85	Ohio	Bowen & Bradson	J. Miller.
84	Ohio	[illegible]	Gillett & Tobey.
83	Ohio	G. W. Cur. ler	Gillett & Tobey.
82	Ill.	Gary Rogers	Westheimer & Bro.
81	Ohio	Shipway	Westheimer & Bro.
80	Ohio	[illegible]	Westheimer & Bro.
79	N. Y.	Farrell	Beach & Brady.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, Hides, &c., for the week ending Nov. 10, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total. 35
Beeves, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	2,135	——	2,720
Flour, bbls.	2,583	——	2,583
Corn meal, bbls.	1,581	——	1,581
Wheat, bushels	3,000	——	3,000
Rye, bushels	1,000	——	1,000
Corn, bushels	2,135	——	2,720
Oats, bushels	2,583	——	2,583
Barley, bushels	1,581	——	1,581
Provisions, pkgs.	3,000	——	3,000
Whiskey, bbls.	1,000	——	1,000

ASHES—Are in stock request at uniform prices. Pots, 6 6@6 6¼; Pearls, 6 10@6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in store, 1,000 bbls. Inspected since this morning, 1,402 bbls., including 963 bbls. Pots, and 440 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 28c.@29c. cash, ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are in good demand at steady rates.

COAL—The inquiry is limited for foreign, and fair for Anthracite at previous quotations.

COFFEE—Has been less active to-day, sales having been confined to 200 bags Java at 14c., and 60 bags Rio at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—All kinds inactive at old figures.

COTTON—Sales have been reported to-day of 2,000 bales, part in transit. Prices are depressed and unsettled. Middling Upland is quoted at from 11¾c.@11¾c., and other grades in proportion.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 45c.@50c. ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are in request and are firm at $3 50 ₱ cwt. Mackerel also attract considerable attention, the large No. 1's, $14@$15; small and medium No. 1's at $13 75@$13; and large No. 2, at $9 12½@$9 25 ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring are selling in lots at $2 87@$2 90 ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring are heavy and languid at 22c.@23c. for scaled, and 17c.@18c. for No. 1, Wbox.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been pretty active to-day for the leading kinds of State and Western Flour. The demand has been good, partly for export. Holders have exhibited less eagerness to sell, and prices of low grades, especially of State, have improved. Other descriptions have been also more stiffly held; sales 17,400 bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ₱ bbl	$2 90	$3 90
Standard Superfine State	4 10	4 40
Standard Extra State	4 50	4 85
Superfine Western	4 10	4 40
Fancy Ohio	4 70	4 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50	4 90
Extra Ohio	5 25	6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 10	5 50
Extra Genesee	5 40	7 75
Low to very choice Extra Western	4 40	7 50

Canadian is in fair demand at steady rates; sales 500 bbls., at $4 85@$6 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern continues in good request, at uniform prices; sales 1,500 bbls. at $4 90@$5 20 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 40@$9 for low, fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for, at $3 40@$4 20 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 95@$4 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in limited request at unchanged prices.

FRUIT—Raisins are in good demand, including Layer at $2 37½@$2 40, and Bunch at $2@$2 05, ₱ whole box. Other articles have been moderately dealt in at about previous figures.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, and prices have improved, Sales 45,000 bushels, including fair to good Western at $1 16@$1 20; ordinary mixed Illinois at $1 08; good Milwaukee Club at $1; very choice White Missouri, (a small lot for seed,) at $1 60; fair to good White Southern at $1 40@$1 45 poor to good Red Southern at $1 10@$1 24; amber do. $1 28; and good White Kentucky at $1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn is more abundant, and is in limited demand at reduced prices. Sales 32,500 bushels, at 75c.@76c., closing at 75c.@77c. for inferior to prime mixed Western; 80c. for white Southern, and 85c.@89c. for fair to choice yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues scarce and nominal. Barley is plenty and heavy. Sales 17,000 bushels fair to good State, mainly at 79c.@75c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand at uniform rates. We quote Western at 51c.@53c.; Canada at 53c.@53½c.; State at 47c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 43c.@47c.; and Southern at 41c.@45c., ₱ bushel. White Beans, $1 12½@$1 25; Canada Peas, 67½c.@68c. ₱ bushel; Black-eye Peas, $3 25@$3 37½ ₱ bag of two bushel.

HEMP—Is inactive, and somewhat small sales of American have been reported at $125@$150 for undressed, and $175@$180 for dressed, ₱ ton, usual terms. In Rope and Bagging we hear of 50 tons clean Russian, part at [illegible]; 200; 350 bales Jute at 6½@6½c. cash and time, ₱ ton; and 2,000 bales Manilla at 8½c.@9½c. ₱ lb., 6 and 8 months.

HIDES—Are in fair request and are stiffly held. Prime Buenos Ayres, 26c.; Rio Grande, 23c.; Orinoco, 23c., ₱ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 62,977, against 245,548 same time last year.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand, at unchanged rates. New, 10c.@16c.; Old, 4c.@7c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in good request, mainly at 422 50@423 50 ₱ ton, usual terms. Other kinds are moderately inquired for at unchanged rates.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 20@$1 25 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Is inactive and somewhat nominal.

LIME—Rockland is 75c. for Common, and 87½c. for Lump, cash, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Is in stock demand at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair request, and sales have been made to-day of 60 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 45c.; 200 bbls. old crop do. do. at 24c.; 25 hhds. Porto Rico at 25c., and 200 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 24c., ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Cut are in light supply and good request at 3¾c.@3¾c. ₱ lb., cash and time. German Wrought, 4¾c.; Clinch, 6¾c. ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—The reported transactions today have been limited; prices have not varied remarkably. Crude Turpentine, $3 93@$4 ₱ 280 lbs.; Spirits do., at 51c.@52c. ₱ gallon; Tar, $2 37½@$2 75; Pitch, $1 87½@$2 ₱ bbl.; Common Resin, $1 50@$1 55 ₱ 310 lbs.; No. 1 do., at $2 50@$4 50; White and Pale do., $4 75@$6 50 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Are quiet at yesterday's quotations. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Nov. 6, sales were made of 2,650 bbls. Crude Sperm, mainly within a range of from $1 22@$1 23; also, 12,500 bbls. Crude Whale, part at 56c.@55c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more inquired for, partly for future delivery, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 2,750 bbls., in lots, at $17 37½@$17 50 for Mess, here; $17@$17 25 for Mess, deliverable in December, and the first four months of 1859; $18 75 for clear, and $17 75 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive and nominal. Bacon is dull and heavy, chiefly at 8c.@10c. ₱ lb. Rough Sides, 7¾c.@7¾c.; Smoked Hams, 10c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is in demand, at former rates; sales 250 kcs. and bbls. at 10¾c.@11c. for old; and 10¾c.@10¾c. for new, ₱ lb. Beef is plenty and heavy; sales have been reported of 275 bbls., in lots, at $9 75@$11 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for extra do.; $8 25@$9 50 for Country Mess; $8 50@$7 25 for do., Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $16@$16 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request, at 13c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is worth 10c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 250 tcs., at $3 @4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Sales in Boston, 5,000 bags Crude, part to arrive, at 7¾c.@8c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit.

SEEDS—Clover is selling in lots at 6¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. Flax and Timothy are quiet at previous figures. Calcutta Linseed has declined to $1 67½ ₱ bushel; and in Boston, 10,100 bags have been sold at $1 65@$1 70 ₱ bushel—the former price for 6,000 bags, to arrive in February, 1859.

SHOT—Drop, $6; Buck, $7 ₱ bag.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, to-day, and prices have been well sustained. Sales 130 hhds. Porto Rico at 7½c.@8c.; 350 hhds. Cuba at 7c.@7½c.; 19 hhds. old crop New-Orleans at 6½c.; 190 hhds. Melado at 4¾c.@4¾c.; and 800 boxes Havana at 7¼c.@8c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 7,500 lbs. prime, at 10c. ₱ lb.

TEA—The auction sale to-day was quite lively and successful; the prices realized indicated an improvement since the previous public sale.

TIN—Has been lightly dealt in at former rates.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 22½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken some Cotton, at 2-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; 100 bbls. Rosin at 2s., and a vessel from Savannah, Cotton, at ¾d. ₱ lb. For London, 2,000 bbls. Rosin, at 2s., and 30 tons Oil Cake, 15s. 6d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Bark *Crusader*, 500 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W., at $6,500; a ship from New-Orleans to Antwerp, Cotton, 1¾c.; one from Mobile to Cronstadt, a fraction below ¾d.; another from Mobile to Liverpool, Rosin, 2s.; another from Savannah to Liverpool, and one from Kennanah to Hull, ¾d.; one from Charleston to Amsterdam, at a rate not made public; one from Charleston to Cronstadt, ¾d.; one from Charleston to Bremen, &c.; another from same port to Liverpool, 13-32d.; two brigs from Minatitlan to New-York, Mahogany, 40 under and 47 50 on deck; a bark from Philadelphia to Barbadoes, Coal, $3; a brig, 230 tons, to Nuevitas, $1,550; one from Machias to Porto Rico, Lumber, 42; one, 2,600 bbls., hence to a Windward Island, [illegible]; one, 2,600 bbls., hence to Cienfuegos, at a rate not made public; one from Brunswick, Ga., to south side Cuba, Lumber, $10 50; a schooner from Jacksonville to a Windward Island, $13; a bark to South side Cuba and back on terms we did not learn.

Weekly Review of the Buffalo Breadstuff Trade.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 9.

FLOUR—The market, since our last, has undergone no important change. The demand for some time past has been mostly of a retail character, home quotations are higher than would be the case if large lots were being disposed of. Towards the latter part of the week a good inquiry prevailed, principally for the better grades, and prices for all descriptions were firm. The receipts by lake for the week ending on Saturday, were 92,881 bbls., being somewhat less than those of the previous week, while the amount shipped by canal was 39,981 bbls. The amount sold since Tuesday morning is 6,500 bbls., closing yesterday at $4 87½@$5 for superfine and extra Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, and $4 50@$5 62½ for double extras.

WHEAT—A fair demand has existed during the week past, and the market closed firm. The inquiry has generally been confined to the wants of millers, and to actively orders from the interior, prices in New-York being too low to admit of any demand for through shipments on speculative accounts. The receipts by lake last week were very light, amounting to only 172,477 bushels, and the amount shipped by canal 125,693 bushels, or 45,468 less than the receipts.

COAL—The inquiry at the beginning of the week just ended was comparatively moderate, but at the close the demand became very active, while prices advanced 2c.@3c., closing firm. The amount in the New-York market is very light, in consequence of which prices have advanced, and present inclinations are that still higher figures will be attained. The receipts by lake for the week were 117,141 bushels, and the amount shipped by canal, 111,171 bushels—an amount less receipts of only 5,970.

Business has been quiet in all departments of trade, and heavy, as the week ends. No transactions of importance have taken place since the date of our last. Receipts for the week, 50,000 bushels. Shipments, 40,014 bushels.

PEANUTS—Prices of Hand-picked and Small having fairly opened bottom. In Chincoteague, on Thursday, the schooner *Correspondent* was chartered to bring Wheat from that city to this port at 3c. Canal Freights have ruled remarkably steady since our last, while the business done, although not heavy, has been fair. We quote 12c. for Corn to Albany, Troy, &c., Wheat, and 45c. on Flour, to New-York. Corn to Albany and Troy, 9c.; Wheat, 10c.; Flour, 30c.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE DON GIOVANNI NIGHT.
FRIDAY, Nov. 12, at 8.
PICCOLOMINI, GAZZANIGA, GHIONI,
SOTO, CARSIDEE, LORINI,
CARL FORMES.

The sale of reserved seats will commence THIS MORNING at the Academy of Music and C. Breading's at 6½ o'clock, and at Sibley, No. 2 Wall-st., at 8.

Tickets and seats for any part of the house, including the Parquet, Circle Balcony, Family Circle and Balcony may be had.

IN THE EVENING AT THE DOORS.
FRIDAY, Nov. 12, at 8,
Third night of Meyerbeer's Immortal
DON GIOVANNI.
GAZZANIGA.....as.....Donna Anna
Mlle. GHIONI.....as.....Elvira
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.....as.....Zerlina
CARL FORMES.....as.....Leporello

CARSIDEE, LORINI, WENRICH, COLLETTI and all the other artists of the Academy will assist, as well as the popular dancers,

MLLE. SOTO.

THE MONSTER CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Under the direction of MAX MAURICORENZ.
On Saturday, Nov. 13, at 1 o'clock, precisely,
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
TWO ENTIRE OPERAS
First appearance of the renowned soubrettes,
Madame LABORDE
Prima Donna from the Grand Opera in Paris.
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
First appearance in a new character of
NORMA.
To be followed by (first time in America) Paesiello's
LA SERVA PADRONA.
(The Domineering Housemaid.)
in which
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
will appear for the first time in her admired character of the Housemaid.

Private boxes for the Matinée may be secured in advance at the Academy, on Thursday and Friday. The sale of the admission tickets commences on Friday. An active preparation, and to be produced forthwith, with a great cast, Meyerbeer's opera of

ROBERT LE DIABLE.

And, for the first time in America, Mozart's
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO.
(The Marriage of Figaro.)

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GALA MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 1 o'clock precisely, and ends at 4½.
TWO ENTIRE OPERAS,
LA SERVA PADRONA and NORMA.
First appearance in America of
Madame LABORDE,
Prima Donna from the Grand Opera in Paris.
First appearance in a new character of
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
in a new comic opera, which will be given for the first time in America.
Debut in America of
Signor MAGGIOROCHI,
Principal Buffo and Basso from Her Majesty's Theatre, London.
Madame LABORDE,
whose name is associated with the most pleasant associations in the memory of opera-goers, will make her first appearance in her admired character of
NORMA.
On the same occasion and to make the performance one of unusual interest,
Mlle. GHIONI
will sing the part of Adalgisa.
LORINI.....as.....Pollione } COLLETTI.....as.....Oroveso
To be followed by Paesiello's celebrated comic and concert opera of
LA SERVA PADRONA
(The Domineering Housemaid.)
which will be given for the first time in America, and in which
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
will appear for the first time in America in her admired character of the
PETULANT HOUSEMAID.
This opera, which was composed a hundred years ago by Paesiello, the father of the modern Italian Opera and precursor of Rossini, has been performed by Mlle. Piccolomini last season in London at Her Majesty's Theatre, and in the character of the willful and domineering housemaid she achieved one of her greatest triumphs. On the same occasion
SIGNOR MAGGIOROCHI,
Principal Buffo from Her Majesty's Theatre, will make his first appearance in America.
Both operas will be given
WITHOUT CURTAILMENT OR ABRIDGMENT.
Admission.....One dollar
THERE WILL BE NO RESERVED SEATS.
The whole of the Academy of Music, capable of seating
FOUR THOUSAND PERSONS,
Will be thrown open to the public, with the exception of the
NEW PRIVATE BOXES,
Which may be secured in advance on Friday and Saturday, at the Box Office of the Academy. Price $8, $10 and $12, according to the number of seats they contain.
The most extensive preparations having been made to make
THIS GALA MATINEE
One of extraordinary brilliancy, it can be reasonably supposed that an immense crowd, both from the City of New-York and its neighborhood, will attend. With a view, therefore, to facilitate the sale of tickets,
TWENTY TICKET OFFICES
have been established at the following places, where tickets may be procured in advance, and thus a rush at the opening of the doors may be avoided:
Academy of Music, 14th-st.; Sibley, No. 2 Wall-st.;
Everett House, Clarendon Hotel,
Union-place Hotel, Prescott House,
St. Nicholas Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel,
Lafarge Hotel, Astor House.
MUSIC STORES.
C. Breusing, 701 Broadway; Hall & Son, 239 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Lutz, No. 709 Third & Pond, Broadway; Nunns & Clark, 19th-st.,
Christern, No. 763 Broadway.
BROOKLYN.
Rose's, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Prox's, No. 213 Fulton-st.
Tickets will likewise be for sale at the
ENTRANCE DOOR OF THE ACADEMY,
For which especial purpose
FOUR ADDITIONAL TICKET OFFICES
Will be opened.
The doors will be opened at 1¼. The Matinée will commence at ONE precisely. The Entre-Acts will be of short duration, so that visitors from the country may be on time for the railroads and steamboats.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MATINEE FOR MOUNT VERNON,
FRIDAY, Nov. 12, 1858,
at 3 o'clock.
THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT,
At the request of the ladies of the New-York Committee of the Mount Vernon Association,
Will deliver his
ORATION ON WASHINGTON.
Doors open at 2; to commence at 3 o'clock.
Tickets, $1. Orchestra seats, (reserved,) $1 50. Private boxes, $7 and $10.
For sale at the principal hotels, music and bookstores, the office of the Association, No. 26 Cooper Institute, Astor-place, and at Niblo's Garden.

PALACE GARDEN CIRCUS.
In order to render this
BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT
within the reach of all, the management have set apart one portion of the interior as a
FAMILY CIRCLE,
admission to which will be
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Box Tickets.....50 cents
Children.....25 cents
NO HALF PRICE.
GREAT NOVELTY AND ATTRACTION!
Production of the Grand Fairy Spectacle of
CINDERELLA;
Or, THE FAIRY AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
the characters of which will be sustained by
FIFTY YOUNG ARTISTES.
FORTY-SIX THE CORPS DE BALLET,
MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES!
SPLENDID PROPERTIES!
BEAUTIFUL SCENIC EFFECTS! APPOINTMENTS!
BEAUTIFUL STATE CHARIOT OF CINDERELLA.
Drawn by
FOUR SHETLAND PONIES,
the whole forming a most brilliant ensemble,
In addition to the play,
GRAND PERFORMANCES BY ALL THE GREAT ARTISTES,
LITTLE ALICE,
The famous Equestrienne, who has achieved a most brilliant success,
MELVILLE,
THE WONDER,
Mons. FRANCOIS and LINTON,
Mons. BAKER, PAINTER, DURAND,
REPETTE, GREGORIE and NEIL.
Together with twenty-five additional performers.
Doors open at 6½. Performance commences at 7½.
NOTICE.—CINDERELLA will be performed every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Houston-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every afternoon at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

SOMETHING NEW FOR NEW-YORK.
As there are doubtless many thousands in this great City who have never been or known how Boston is connected from its cradle-state into man, and is something in which all the world is interested, it might afford gratification to some to visit, during the present week, the Museum, where, in the space of a few minutes, can be seen the working model of the Great Boston Tunnel, and also the working model Mr. WHITNEY'S COTTON GIN, in Room No. 24, Basement, 2d floor, where the subscriber, who has been a practical grower of cotton, has on hand a large stock of ginned cotton, and is planting from 2½ o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock, and from 3 o'clock till 5 P. M., commencing on MONDAY, Nov. 8. Admission—Adults, 25 cents; Children, 12 cents.
DAVID DALE.

COMPLIMENTARY EXHIBITION TO MR. JOHN HORRIGBEY.—The numerous friends of Mr. John Horrigbey, late of Niblo's Grand Saloon, respectfully announce that a
GRAND BENEFIT
Will be given him on FRIDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., at Hope's Theatre, Nos. 128 and 130 Bowery, opposite Spring-st., on which occasion he will be presented with the stakes ($5,000) which he won in the late great fight for the Championship of America, with the celebrated Tipperary. He will be assisted by all the most accomplished professors of sparring in New-York, comprising Messrs. Aaron Jones, Kelly, the Australian Champion, Johnny Mackay, the phenomenal "Ellis late trainer") Barney Aaron, Bobby, Johnny Roche, Con. Hamerski, Harry Gribbons, Phil. Chare, Kerrigan, and many others equally well known for their scientific knowledge of the art of boxing. Tickets $1 each, to be obtained at the principal sporting-houses in the City; and at the doors of the theatre. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 precisely.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1858,
Will be performed the comedy of
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
In consequence of the great success of the last attempt to introduce the production of Tom Taylor's last effort, and the large numbers who are nightly unable to obtain admission, the management would respectfully announce the new piece for repetition on
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1858,
and every night during the week.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet.....Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law.....Mr. Barnett
Abel Transcott, his clerk.....Mr. Conover
Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
Augusta, } her daughters. } Miss Effie Germon
Georgina, } Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith.....Miss Sara Stevens
To conclude with the new and successful farce of
THE NEW FOOTMAN,
Characters by Messrs. Burnett, McDonald, Clinton, and Peters; and misses McCarthy and Wells.
Balcony Chairs may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 11,
The performance will commence with
ILDAIRE THE DESTROYER.
Ildaire.....Mr. G. C. Boniface
Scampino.....Mr. G. L. Fox
Zelia.....Miss Denvil
Concluding with
THE KNIGHTS OF THE MIST.
Jack Sheppard, Miss Herring; Blueskin.....Mr. G. L. Fox

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1858,
Will commence with the play of
KING HENRY IV.
To be followed by the drama of the
WANDERING BOYS.
To conclude with the drama of the
WHITEBOY OF GALWAY.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!
OF
MEAGHER'S CENTRAL AMERICA.
Previous to Mr. Meagher's departure for the South.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
NO. 444 BROADWAY.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, IN A NEW PIECE
ENTITLED PONGO,
HERNANDEZ to the BRAZILIAN APE.
Songs, Burlesque Sayings, &c&c. Door open at 6½; commences at 7½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BOSTON THEATRE TO BE LET.
From and after the 1st of March, with all the scenery, wardrobe and properties, for such length of time as may be agreed upon. Application to be made to the President and Directors of the Corporation.
JUNE, LODGE, President.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE GREAT MEXICAN GIANT! only 10 years of age, yet over 9 feet high, together with the unique American DWARF LEDRU, only 24 inches high, and yet full of life! THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, TINDON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, including a moving Wood Chain Suspension Steamer, under way. Between the parts DR. VALENTINE'S ORDINARY, with Dr. Valentine, Dwarf, Giantess, &c., to be seen at all times. Admission, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.

SCULPTURE AND PICTURES.—A CHOICE Collection of original paintings, marble statuary, the eminent sculptor, Palmer, the late artist, Church, Weir, Huntington, Durand, Gray, Hicks, Ranney, Ehninger and others. May be seen from 9 till 5, and from 7 till 9 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents. Catalogues, 12½ cents.

DR. BENJAMIN WILL DELIVER HIS
Lecture entitled "THE MYSTERIES OF THE HUMAN FACE" at Clinton Hall, corner of Astor-place, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock precisely. Prof. Blind will preside at the organ. Tickets may be had at the door.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETINGS FROM AUCTION.
C. C. [illegible] & Co.
Are prepared to show one of the
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS
OF
CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS
to be found in this country,
Which purchased at THIS LATE
been purchased at the late
AUCTION SALES, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
C. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 324 BROADWAY.
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

DAILY ARRIVALS,
FROM STEAMERS, MANUFACTURERS AND AUCTIONS,
THE
RICHEST GOODS OF THE SEASON—PRICES
NO OBJECT.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 361 GRAND-ST.,
Have issued a [illegible] Circular for the coming week.
LOOK AT THE PRICES.
SUPERB COLORED SILKS,
at 56 cents per yard.
BLACK GROS DE RHIN SILKS,
at [illegible] per yard.
LADIES' BEAVER CLOAKS, at $5.
LADIES' BEAVER HAGLANS, at $6.
LADIES' FELTED HAGLANS, at $6.
LADIES' MAGIC WOOL SHAWLS, at $7.
LADIES' PLAID WOOL SHAWLS, at $8.
MUSLIN DE LAINES, (Chintz cut,)
at 25 cents per yard.
FINE PARAMATTAS, at [illegible]
LUPIN'S FINE FRENCH MERINOS,
at [illegible]
PARIS MADE CORSETS, [illegible]
Embroideries, [illegible] cents a yard.
KLEINDALE CHEMISETTES, 124 cts.
ENGLISH LINEN CLOTHS,
at [illegible] per yard.
FINE LINEN DAMAS

The New-York Times, Published: November 11, 1858
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 11, 1858.

NEW-YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

Our Navy Department.

The tax-payers of our City have been in council. They have held meetings and formed an association, upon the basis of which they have not yet been able to decide, but whose object is "to oppose and prevent, if possible, all increase of taxation, to diminish its extent, and to check the prevailing corruption." They have appointed committees and filled two important places for every man. Committees of this kind are to watch the doings of our Municipal Government." They have to examine, scrutinize, and unravel the City Government. They hope to scare accountably officials into honesty, through fear of being watched.

It is perfectly easy to see that under these circumstances we are to have no Municipal Reform. The future is to be like the past—only more so. The political parties will have everything their own way in December, and will feel under no necessity of even nominating honest men for office. The mass of our best citizens care nothing about City government. It does not touch their business or their pockets. Whether the City be well or ill governed, they are not affected by it. They will not, therefore, vote at the election. They will not attend primaries, or serve on committees, or do anything to secure the election of honest men. They will leave the whole matter in the hands of the politicians, and then growl at the result. They will be no better than sheep, and will deserve to be fleeced.

We have no hope that the tax-payers will bestir themselves in time to save the City from the corruptions which are preparing for it. They are too much engrossed with their own affairs to attend to the affairs of the City. They will not even take the trouble to vote. They will not even attend primaries. They will not even serve on committees. They will not even watch the doings of the City Government. They will not even inquire into the character of the men who are to be elected to office. They will not even read the charges which are made against candidates. They will not even ask for the reasons why certain men are nominated for office. They will not even inquire why certain men are not nominated. They will not even ask why certain men are defeated. They will not even ask why certain men are elected. They will not even ask why certain men are appointed to office. They will not even ask why certain men are removed from office. They will not even ask why certain men are promoted in office. They will not even ask why certain men are degraded in office. They will not even ask why certain men are dismissed from office. They will not even ask why certain men are retained in office. They will not even ask why certain men are rejected for office. They will not even ask why certain men are accepted for office

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.—The Board met yesterday afternoon at their room in the Court-house, Supervisor Benjamin Stevens presiding. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Mr. Stevens presented his annual report of Deputy Coroners, which was received and ordered on file. The report shows that the number of inquests held during the year ending Nov. 1, 1868, was 1,172; number of bodies viewed, 1,198; number of inquests held, 1,026; number of bodies viewed, 1,034; number of inquests held by Deputy Coroners, 146; number of bodies viewed, 164; number of inquests held by Coroner Young, 1,026; number of bodies viewed, 1,034. The following bills were presented and ordered to be audited and paid: Coroners' fees, $1,172 50; Deputy Coroners' fees, $1,172 50; Coroners' mileage, $24 50; Deputy Coroners' mileage, $24 50; Coroners' witness fees, $1,172 50; Deputy Coroners' witness fees, $1,172 50; Coroners' interpreters' fees, $1,172 50; Deputy Coroners' interpreters' fees, $1,172 50; Coroners' physicians' fees, $1,172 50; Deputy Coroners' physicians' fees, $1,172 50; Coroners' undertakers' fees, $1,172 50; Deputy Coroners' undertakers' fees, $1,172 50; Coroners' stenographers' fees, $1,172 50; Deputy Coroners' stenographers' fees, $1,172 50; Coroners' contingent fees, $1,172 50; Deputy Coroners' contingent fees, $1,172 50; Coroners' salaries, $1,172 50; Deputy Coroners' salaries, $1,172 50; Coroners' rent, $1,172 50; Deputy Coroners' rent, $1,172 50; Coroners' clerk hire, $1,172 50; Deputy Coroners' clerk hire, $1,172 50; Coroners' fuel, $1,172 50; Deputy Coroners' fuel, $1,172 50; Coroners' gas, $1,172 50; Deputy Coroners' gas, $1,172 50; Coroners' water rent, $1,172 50; Deputy Coroners' water rent, $1,172 50; Coroners' repairs, $1,172 50; Deputy Coroners' repairs, $1,172 50; Coroners' furniture, $1,172 50; Deputy Coroners' furniture, $1,172 50; Coroners' stationery, $1,172 50; Deputy Coroners' stationery, $1,172 50; Coroners' printing, $1,172 50; Deputy Coroners' printing, $1,172 50; Coroners' postage, $1,172 50; Deputy Coroners' postage, $1,172 50; Coroners' telegraphing, $1,172 50; Deputy Coroners' telegraphing, $1,172 50; Coroners' expressage, $1,172 50; Deputy Coroners' expressage, $1,172 50; Coroners' horse hire, $1,172 50; Deputy Coroners' horse hire, $1,172 50; Coroners' carriage hire, $1,172 50; Deputy Coroners' carriage hire, $1,172 50; Coroners' ferriage, $1,172 50; Deputy Coroners' ferriage, $1,172 50; Coroners' toll, $1,172 50; Deputy Coroners' toll, $1,172 50; Coroners' sundries, $1,172 50; Deputy Coroners' sundries, $1,172 50; Coroners' total, $1,172 50; Deputy Coroners' total, $1,172 50; Coroners' grand total, $1,172 50; Deputy Coroners' grand total, $1,172 50.

GAS EXPLOSION.—An explosion of gas occurred yesterday morning in the drug-store of C. KELLY, No. 1,228 Third-avenue. The damage was about $50. Mr. KELLY was severely burned about the face and hands.

DEPARTURE OF BISHOPS.—Bishops SCOTT and JANES left for Boston last night, and Bishop MORRIS left for Washington.

A MEETING in behalf of the Cretans will be held at Steinway Hall this evening.

A MEETING is called for this evening by advertisement, to take measures to aid in the matter of an American Chapel in Paris.

THE Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday at the Castle-garden. The proceedings were brief, of a routine character, and of no public interest.

THE BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—The large engine now under contract by Woodruff & Beach, of Hartford, and partly put up at the Hazlewood Locomotive Works, is rapidly approaching completion, and will probably be ready for pumping up the water, for the Department, and trying the machinery, sometime next week. A sufficient amount can be pumped into the Reservoir to continue the supply for the Fire Department, and one engine can be put into their houses. Preparations are being made for connecting the pipes. The first pumping was done on Tuesday.

BASCULE-BRIDGE.—The alarm of fire for the Seventh District, at five minutes past 11 o'clock last night was caused by a fire in the office of Nos. 62 & 64 Maiden-lane. The damage was about $1,000; insured.

DAMAGE ABOUT $1,000; insured.—FURNACE STREET, No. 63 Montgomery-street, occupied by H. F. LINDSAY, was damaged to the extent of about $1,000; insured.

CHARTER OF ASCENDANTS.—The list of actions for Tuesday and Wednesday, the usual daily calendars, was called over by the regular clerk, Mr. HENRY KEYES, all those cases which the plaintiffs attorneys were ready to proceed with being marked off. The following cases were disposed of:

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY REPORT.—The friends of Mr. WARNERY, Marble-attorney-at-law, have succeeded in securing last Tuesday evening, and a-week up their line of march for the Judge's residence, at Twenty-seventh-street, preceded by Hobson's Band, Mr. Hobson, drummer. Mr. Hobson's drums, it is said, were furnished in a manner that was the admiration of the neighborhood. The Judge was not at home, but the band played a few tunes in front of the house, and then marched off to the residence of Mr. WARNERY, where a collation was served up, and a few speeches made. Mr. WARNERY replied in a few words, and the affair passed off very pleasantly.

Q.—Was there no difficulty or personal violence in your house on the night of the 5th of September?

A.—I answer positively that there was no violence of any kind; and no angry words or loud talking of any kind between myself and any person in my house.

The examination was here adjourned till 4 o'clock to-day.

THE BOGUS NEW-ENGLAND BANK BILLS.—The meeting of the Society, held at No. 31 Broadway, to organize Committees of Management under the Act passed at Albany, was attended by a large number of members. Mr. JAMES OLIVER, President, occupied the chair, and Mr. ROBERT KELLY, Secretary. The following Committees were selected:

Committee of Management.—Messrs. EDWARD MUNN, Jr., Wm. H. APPLETON, Jr., Wm. H. MACY

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST:
A RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER OF THE LARGEST CLASS.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1859.
THE THIRTIETH YEAR OF ITS EXISTENCE.

With all established Newspapers, THIS, for so many years, has been a welcome visitor in thousands of Christian families, but recently, when greatly enlarged and improved, its claims have been nearly doubled, and it is now entitled to the title of a Newspaper in the broadest sense of that term in the country.

A special feature of the EVANGELIST has always been its full reports of

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

It came into existence dating with the Revivals of thirty years ago. And as these precious scenes are now occurring, and spreading all over our country, the weekly records of the progress of the great work will be looked for with universal interest.

The EVANGELIST also keeps a faithful record of all the ordinary

NEWS OF THE CHURCHES,

THE SETTLEMENT AND DISMISSION OF MINISTERS,

MEETINGS OF SYNODS, PRESBYTERIES, AND ASSOCIATIONS,

OPERATIONS OF BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES,

at home and abroad.

A LARGE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

will still represent the state of religion in England, Scotland, and Ireland; and the Continent of Europe, while

LETTERS FROM MISSIONARIES

record the progress of the Gospel in India, China, and other parts of the world.

Besides these regular Religious Intelligence, the EVANGELIST presents from week to week a great variety of matter, (quotations directly at the end)

SELECTED TRUTHS AND PRACTICAL DUTIES OF RELIGION.

One of the pages is always set apart for Music, which is printed with clear, distinct, and convenient type, and in such a manner as to be cut out for binding.

With these departments of a Religious Paper, the EVANGELIST unites the character of a Literary Journal in its full

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS,

which are carefully written and embody the current literature of the American Press, but also the Literary and Critical Reviews of England, France and Germany.

United with this high Literary and Religious character for the EVANGELIST combines a full report of

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK,

an article on Business and Trade, with a Review of the Markets, and

A FARMERS' DEPARTMENT,

containing a variety of short Articles on Agriculture and Horticulture, under the editorial charge of

A COMPLETE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

TERMS—By mail, $2 per annum, in advance.

Any persons sending to the Proprietors the names and the pay for four NEW subscribers, will receive his own paper gratis for the year.

All letters should be directed to

FIELD & CRAIGHEAD,
Editors and Proprietors,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS.

A NEW PACKAGE OF

THIRTY ANNIVERSARY DIALOGUES,

And other pieces on kind reverence, for the use of Sunday Schools. The past 30 contains a sufficient number of pieces of such character to furnish each speaker a copy, so that all can be studying of the same time. Price 50 cents per hundred, by mail, prepaid, 41 cents.

We publish also

NEW SUNDAY-SCHOOL HARMONIST,

which is taking with all classes. This a choice selection of Hymns. Price, in cents; $3 50 per dozen.

Also, Twelve Hundred volumes of Sunday-School Library Books, as cheap, as evangelical, and unsectarian generally, as may in the land. Mark this, and examine for yourself.

CARLTON & PORTER,
No. 285 Mulberry-st., New-York.

Have you read

TRICKS AND TRAPS; NO. 2?

If you have a wife, sister, niece, cook, buy this little book for a

THANKSGIVING PRESENT, NOV. 25.

They may have cause to thank you a thousand times. Price 10 cents. Free by mail.

DINSMORE & CO., No. 8 Spruce-st.

THE AMERICAN GIFT-BOOK HOUSE
IS AT
NO. 285 BROADWAY.
A GIFT
Will be presented
WITH EACH BOOK
At the time of sale,
in value from 10 cents to $200.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION

publishes more than one thousand choice Illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in this country. They are sold at a very low price, many choice volumes, handsomely illustrated and bound, may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 285 Broadway, New-York. Depots may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical churches.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

CAMP WASHINGTON, STATEN ISLAND, Nov. 8, 1858.

At a meeting of the members of the City Guard, held at Camp Washington, Staten Island, on Saturday, Nov. 6 instant, for the purpose of expressing the due sense of the said Company, and their appreciation of the manner in which the Camp and the meals provided by Mr. GUSTAVUS A. KAST, of the Philadelphia House, Nos. 145 and 147 Bowery, (the Commissary for the Camp, for the comfort, convenience and providence of the troops stationed at said Camp, it was unanimously

Resolved, That Sergeant CHARLES H. CORNER be called to the Chair, and that J. S. Corrington act as Secretary of said meeting; whereupon it was further

Resolved, That the members of this Company are more than satisfied with the abundance in quantity, excellence in quality and variety in kind, of the provisions furnished at the mess for said Camp, and that the economy and attention of Mr. KAST and his assistants, and his personal and liberal compliance with the requests made to him, and his voluntary efforts to provide for the comfort and necessity of all who partook of the bounty exceeding anything. And all that by his contract he was required to do, have called for an acknowledgment and public expression of thanks from the said Company, which are hereby tendered to him; and it is further

Resolved, That the said Chairman present to Mr. KAST a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, and the signatures of the officers of this meeting, and the members of this Company.

CHAS. H. COOPER, Chairman.
J. S. CORRINGTON, Secretary.
WM. H. HALLETT, Commissary, for the Company.

FASTILLES DE FLORENCE,
FOR IMPROVING THE COMPLEXION.

Prepared and sold by Mme. LEWENBERG, at No. 220 Broadway, near 19th-st. Also, A. ALVISET'S, No. 190 Metropolitan Hotel, and No. 597 Broadway.

This combination, contrary to all others, when used in the form of soap, leaving the pores free from all impurities, rendering the skin soft, clear and fair; diminishing all redness, tan, pimples, freckles, etc., etc., and imparting a natural and charming hue to the complexion.

DR. CHILTON'S CERTIFICATE.

Having analyzed the Fastilles de Florence prepared by Mme. Lewenberg & Co., I can speak favorably of the article. It is a perfectly harmless preparation, and may be used upon the skin with good effect.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D.
New-York, June 17, 1858.

CONFECTIONERY AT WHOLESALE.

Reading Extra Cooking Candy, 20 lb. boxes.
Big Van Winkle Candy, 20 lb. boxes.
Rock Candy, (prime for retailing.)
Jujube Paste, (prime article.)
Gum Drops, &c., &c., &c.,
At the lowest cash prices.

These goods have been severally and extensively known throughout the States during a period of over fifteen years. Their purity and excellence cannot be questioned.

THOS. C. HOSKINS, Confectioner, No. 124 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty-sts.

STEWART'S COUGH CANDY.

The best cough candy ever made. For coughs and colds, and all affections of the throat or lungs, it has no equal. It is made by SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 170 & 172 William-st., corner of John-st. For sale by all druggists in the U. S. Manufactured by STEWART & CO., 232 Pearl-st., N. Y.

GALE, COIT & FISHER,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
New-York Times Building,
No. 42 Park-row, first floor, New-York.
Thomas E. Gale, Winslow Coit, Clement H. Fisher.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. F. PIERSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information 2 cts. free.

WM. G. TURNER,
DENTIST,
Has removed from No. 56 to No. 14 Bond-st.
Nitrous oxide.—Dr. S. W. Farnely.

HARPER'S MAGAZINES BOUND, FROM

all its issues upwards. All other books equally low. In all cases the work is well done. Books bound by the Monthly or single volume at JAMES FORSTER'S Book Bindery, No. 159 Fulton-st., near Broadway. Discount to the trade.

A BOILER, ENGINE, MILL—THE CHEAPEST

Portable Grist-mill ever offered to the public. A complete combined machine, for grinding grain, (grist-mill), separating, (bolt), corn-sheller, cob-crusher, and a large cattle, sand & corn feed cutter, &c. LAGRAWOOD & CO., No. 2 Gold-st.

COLEMAN'S FARM MILL.—THIS MILL HAS

received the premium at the State Fair at Syracuse, and is now awarding a premium at the Agricultural Fair at Syracuse, in the State. It can be seen in operation at the Exchange Building, store No. 7 Spruce-st., New-York.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY ELECTRICITY,

which can be applied in all cases without giving the slightest pain to the patient. No charge for extracting where Artificial Teeth are inserted. W. H. GRIFFIN, No. — Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO THOROUGH-BRED POINTER

Dogs, 2 years old, very fine for sport or color for one corner lot. Can be seen at Hathorn's stable in South 10th-st., Williamsburg, L. I., on Friday, after 9 o'clock, until Saturday 11 A. M.

$1 50 DOUBLE-SIZE WATER-PROOF

Collars, 1 1/2 inch wide, for sale only by JOYCE, No. 80 Nassau-st., corner of Ann-st. Post Boots, warranted.

CARD ENGRAVING.—WEDDING CARDS.—THOSE

of Parties, Invitations, Dinners, Visiting Cards, &c., engraved, can only be had of good engravers at DEMAS BARNES', No. 349 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID TEAM OF BAY

Horses, or will be sold singly. May be seen at the Express Office, No. 161 Broadway, between 9 and 11 A. M., for four days if not sold. Apply to C. SNOW.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF FIVE

& Small horses. Inquire at the Stables of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, Nos. 276 and 278 West 13th-st.

SAFES FOR SALE.—TWO OF HALL'S PA-

tent Fire-proof Safes, new. Apply to SMITH, HOGEBAR & CO., No. 10 Broad-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, who can give the best of City reference and character; is a good plain cook and washer, and ironer; is a second girl, and understands all kinds of fancy needle-work and waiting; the other to do chamber-work and waiting, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is willing to go to the country; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 194 7th-av., near 23d-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT a situation as an excellent plain cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and understands making good bread. The best of City reference can be given by calling at No. 146 East 13th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation, as good plain cook; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived for eight years. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and sewing; no objections to go traveling; the best City references given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 12 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts., in University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to go to Cuba; would be willing to take care of children or wait on a lady; can be well recommended from her last place and can speak the Spanish and English language. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,004 Broadway, in the rear building, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman as nursery and chambermaid, or waitress alone; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 244 9th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; can do understand cooking and baking in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing if required; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron; understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 19 Essex-st., front house.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-rate cook; understands all sorts of baking; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to country; best of City references given. Call at No. 136 West 20th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; she is fully competent; has no objection to the country; can give the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 327 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL about 16 years old, a situation to do light chamber-work and waiting, or to take care of children and to do plain sewing; references given. Call at No. 64 West 13th-st., one door from 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A young woman, having the best City references, and capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Apply at No. 460 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., 3d floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, with best of City references, one as chamber-maid and waitress, the other as chambermaid and laundress; the former is competent to assist in washing and ironing. The best City reference given. Call at No. 418 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best City reference. Call at No. 61 East 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first door, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or would do laundress. Can be highly recommended by the family she has last left. Call at No. 71 West 14th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as laundress and housemaid; perfectly understands her business, and refers to her present employers. Call at new No. 30 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good cook; a good washer and ironer in the small three rooms in one place and five months in her last. Call at No. 126 21st-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or to do plain sewing; the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 32 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITuation as cook; she is a good cook and one that understands her business. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 121 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as a first rate cook. Can be seen, for two days, at No 167 West 13th-st., below 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as wet nurse, in a quiet family. Apply at No. 153 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG LADY seeks some immediate employment; would like to learn the millinery business, or attend a store; or would hire out in any way which will secure her a moderate remuneration, in a good plain sewer, or dressing children; has no objection to the country. Satisfactory reference given and required. Address, or call on A. E., No. 178 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A GENTEEL family, by a respectable Protestant German girl, not in full knowledge of the English language, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children. Can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen at No. 124 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; the one is Scotch and the other is English; both Protestants; one is a competent cook, and the other wishes to go as waitress or chambermaid; both wish situations in one house; small private family preferred; best City reference. Call for three days at No. 209 9th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., rear house, first door.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages. Has the best City references. Call at No. 163 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman as seamstress; can cut children's clothes; is competent of managing household affairs and make herself useful, where she will be treated as one of the family; has good City reference; small salary no object. Can be seen at No. 21 E. 20th-st., between 4th and Broadway.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, HIGHLY respectable, wants a situation as housekeeper, and take charge of a few children, or wait on an invalid lady or gentleman; is a good plain sewer. Apply for two or three days at No. 121 East 23d-st., second door east of 2d-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamber-work and waiting, to assist in the washing and ironing, or as laundress; would be willing to do cooking; has a knowledge of a small private family. Call at No. 219 West 23d-st., second floor; for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a young American lady, would make herself generally useful, and will consider salary secondary to a home; a widower's or bachelor's family preferred. Address Mrs. M. Y., Yorkville Post-Office, stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress and to assist in taking care of children or as seamstress and do light chamber-work; no objection to town or country. Best of testimonials can be shown. Call at No. 16 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' MAID and seamstress by a very competent person; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and can do all kinds of family sewing; willing to assist in chamber-work in a small private family; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 142 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as experienced chambermaid and first-rate laundress; can do fine washing and fine French dusting. Best City reference. Was in her last place 3½ years. Apply for two days, at No. 63 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, who is a good cook, and understands her business thoroughly; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 63 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman as cook; knows how to cook bread, meat and all kinds of pastry; can give a number of years' reference from her last home. Apply at No. 203 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman, as a professed cook; she perfectly understands all kinds of cooking; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 11 Union-court, University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one as good cook; would assist in the washing and ironing if required; the other as good chambermaid and laundress. The best of City reference. Call at No. 30 West 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; is a good plain seamstress; no objection to a family boarding; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 221 4th-av., near 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a good neat plain sewer. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 121 East 23d-st., second door east of 2d-av., third floor, front room.

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REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN—THE HANDSOME BROWN-STONE AND BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE, with lot 20 by 100 feet, No. 69 Pierrepont-st., between Clinton and Henry-sts. Possession given immediately. Apply to HENRY E. PIERREPONT, No. 49 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN—THE HANDSOME BROWN-STONE DWELLING-HOUSE, with lot 20 by 100 feet, No. 69 Pierrepont-st., between Clinton and Henry-sts. Possession given immediately. Apply to HENRY E. PIERREPONT, No. 49 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE FARM OF HOUSE NO. 75 Bleecker-st., between Cornelia and Jones-sts., containing six acres. Also, on FRIDAY, 19th, at 10 o'clock, at the premises, the entire furniture of the house, embracing every article requisite for genteel housekeeping. Sale positive. Catalogues now ready. Apply to A. J. BLOOMINGDALE, No. 75 Bleecker-st., between Court and Jones-sts., the entire furniture, comprising every kind and description.

FOR SALE—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY—THE HANDSOME BROWN-STONE FRONT DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 39 East Twenty-first-st., between Broadway and Fourth-ave. Lot 20 by 100 feet. Apply to HENRY E. PIERREPONT, No. 49 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN 15 OR 20 minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry, a new and handsome three-story brick house, fine situation, marble mantels, gas fixtures, &c. Apply to WELLS & BLOOM, No. 76 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, THE handsome three-story brick dwelling-house, No. 75 Pierrepont-st., between Clinton and Henry-sts. Possession given immediately. Apply to HENRY E. PIERREPONT, No. 49

The Washington Union in Reply to that London Times on Mr. Reed.

From the Washington Union, Nov. 10.

The London *Times* is almost always in a quarrel with something or somebody connected with the United States. A little while ago it was ill-natured at our excessive rejoicing over the Atlantic Telegraph, the whole glory of which, beginning, middle, and end, it claimed for Great Britain. Now it is in trouble about Mr. Reed, the American Minister in China, whom it charges with most horrible inattention, during the late negotiations there, to the best interests of Christendom generally, and of Great Britain and France particularly. So far as that small part of Christendom known as the United States is concerned, the lamentations of the *Times* are wholly unnecessary. We can keep watch over our own affairs without any assistance from the Thunderer, and generally manage to find out in our own way whenever we have been badly used. But, in this case, neither the United States nor "the rest of mankind" have any just cause of complaint against Mr. Reed. On the contrary, his efforts in China seem to us to have been as discreet as they certainly have been successful.

Mr. Reed's position in China was one of great importance and difficulty. This arose from the circumstances that in the first place, while Great Britain and France were at war with that Empire, we were at peace with it, and, although we earnestly desired a revision of our treaty, and some new concessions to commerce, we desired to obtain them without the use of force, and in such a way as to render them most valuable hereafter, in the civilized phase we had nothing to do with any political considerations in our arrangements with China, while to the Powers of Europe this view of the subject could not well be understood. From these causes it arose that Lord Elgin or Baron Gros, or even Count Putiatine, might have regarded as important, in consequence of their bearing upon the "balance of power" in the East, Mr. Reed, looking at it only commercially, may have thought of very little consequence indeed. From these reasons, also, it will be seen how irksome was the position which Mr. Reed occupied as a peaceful negotiator, associated with two Plenipotentiaries who made their demands at the cannon's mouth. To be in the midst of a fight without taking part in it is a very awkward situation, and is apt to bring its occupant more kicks than coppers. Yet this was the position, to a considerable extent, which Mr. Reed had to maintain on the Peiho, and out of which he has come so well preserved that all the thunder of the *Times* cannot possibly hurt him.

It has been flippantly said by some of the letter writers that he had no business there, and that it was disgraceful to let other nations whip the Chinese into submission, and then steal in to take advantage of their work. But this is a great mistake, for Mr. Reed not only had business there, but he was expected to be there, was invited there, and did much good by being there. It was known when he left this country that he was not going to China on a fighting mission, because we had no cause of war with that Empire; but he was, nevertheless, instructed to cooperate with the allies, so far as he could by peaceful means, in order to accomplish the purposes in which the three nations had a common interest. The allies desired the moral weight of our peaceful presence and cooperation to these ends. With their special causes of quarrel we had nothing to do, except to lament their existence. We only desired the restoration of peace, the revision of the treaties and the proper concessions to commerce. This distinction the Chinese were doubtless made to understand, and hence they came probably to regard Mr. Reed somewhat more favorably than his associates, and hence, moreover, he was in a better condition than they were to represent to them their danger and to advise them to terminate the war. While the guns of the allies were unquestionably of great service in starting their sluggish ideas, Mr. Reed's efforts were not wholly without effect in giving them a just direction. He had the benefit of the arms of his associates, but they had the benefit, in return, of his presence, and cooperation in respect to all the general purposes of his mission, and especially his efforts to induce the Chinese to come to terms as soon as possible. His cooperation in this war seems to have been both cordial and acceptable and we have seen no intimation, except in the London *Times*, that the Ministers had any important disagreement on the subject of the negotiations. Mr. Reed had a perfect right to treat with the Chinese at any time, and leave the Allies to fight them at their leisure; but, on the contrary, he waited till the fight was over, and then participated in the treaties—the Russian first, the American second, then the British, and then the French.

The *Times* is very denunciatory of Mr. Reed; his articles are brim-full of temper and bad blood; but it condescends to reduce to definite specifications very few of its charges against our Commissioner, and these are such as are either trivial or absurd. One of them, for example, is that Mr. Reed, in conjunction with Count Putiatine, sought "solemn audience" with Baron Gros, and "represented to him that it was the height of oppression to insist upon any resident embassy at Pekin." Now if there be great advantage in such an embassy, it is hardly probable that Mr. Reed could have sought to imperil its concession except upon very weighty groundsgrounds sufficiently grave to have impressed both himself and the Russian Ambassador; for, if conceded to France and England, the privilege would have *ipso facto* inured under the "most-favored-nation" clause in his own and the Russian treaty, to the United States and Russia also. He might have thought that, if extorted by France and England at the cannon's mouth, it would, along with other concessions similarly extorted, be evaded by China when the coercive force should be withdrawn, and thus prove of positive disadvantage. But be this as it may, the *Times* charges Mr. Reed only with making this remonstrance with the French Minister, where it had no effect and did no harm, and does not charge him with tampering with the Chinese ministers to defeat the concession—which would have been a grave fault.

It may very naturally have happened, that Mr. Reed, agreeing with many of the ablest statesmen in the British Parliament, that the British war against China was aggressive, might have used his exertions with the British ambassador to modify his extreme demands against the Chinese Government; but there is no charge that he sought, by tampering with the Chinese officials themselves, to defeat any demands, (conduct which would really have been obnoxious to censure,) and it is a hard case if Mr. Reed is to be denounced for not concurring in the righteousness of measures questioned even by English statesmen at home.

The respective stipulations of the ambassadors of the two governments in regard to the opium trade, indicates this difference in the tone of the treaties and temper of their negotiators. Mr. Reed stipulated that this trade should be subject to the laws of China; Lord Elgin stipulates that it shall be subject to regulations heretofore made between the two governments, and which were extorted by England at the cannon's mouth.

The *Times* insists that Mr. Reed has acted throughout the negotiations as the cat's-paw of Russia; but it does not vouchsafe to show us either the ashes or the chestnuts. It is certain that the American treaty secures much more than the Russian in commercial advantage and privilege, while the concessions obtained by Russia are exclusively political, and such as we could neither avail ourselves of nor prize.

The prominent fact in regard to all these treaties is, that each Government is satisfied with what has been achieved for itself. The British and French Governments are content with what has been done for them; so is the Russian; so is ours. But the droll feature in the whole is that the London *Times* is in high dudgeon with the American treaty, and at the conduct of the American Commissioner! The distress and ill-humor of the *Times* are certainly to be deplored, but we think the American Press has given more attention to its fulminations than they deserve.

Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.

It is no uncommon thing, in yellow fever epidemics, for whole families to be swept off, or so nearly so as to render the survivors careless for a time as to whether they follow or not. The accident case of the kind that has come to our knowledge this season, says the *Crescent* of Oct. 28, is that of the Paulsuckel family. They were Germans, seven in number—the parents and five children—and were respected and esteemed by all who knew them; and of the seven only one now remains. Last year the husband and father died, and soon afterward the youngest child. This was a blow hard enough to the survivors that year; but see how the survivors fared this year. We copy the deaths of the following from the published records:

Friday, Sept. 24—Miss Katinka Paulsuckel, aged 17.
Sunday, Sept. 26—Miss Rosa Paulsuckel, aged 21.
Monday, Oct. 11—Mrs. Adelaide Paulsuckel, aged 47.
Wednesday, Oct. 20—John Paulsuckel, aged 10.

The only survivor of the family is a girl, the youngest of the three sisters. The eldest sisters, Rosa and Katinka, were both of them lovely and most accomplished young ladies, who were admired by everybody. Their death afflicted their poor old mother in a way which mothers only can know. Her grief predisposed her to death—the destroyer marked her—and she soon followed her daughters to the silent land. And now, of the two children left after the mother's death, only the girl remains—the boy Jean having, in his turn, followed his mother and sisters. Who will not feel touched by the contemplation of such a picture of sadness and death as this, and yearn for the child thus left the sole survivor of a family of seven?

Another family which has been heavily visited calls our attention whilst upon this subject. Mr. Konrad Fuhri, a scholar and author, and at one time an extensive publisher in Holland, came to this city several years since to repair a reverse of fortune he met with in his own country. He prospered so well that last year he sent for his family, and they arrived in September of that year—his wife and several children. This Summer he succeeded to the bookstore of Mr. Norman, on Camp-street, and bade fair to prosper. Mr. Norman, before he left, spoke to Mr. Fuhri of the probabilities of fever, and advised him to send his family over the lake, offering his own house over there for their accommodation.

This kind offer was declined, Mr. F. stating that he and his family had adopted New-Orleans as their permanent home, and wishing to become acclimated, were willing to take their chances as soon as the fever came along. So they staid in the city, the fever came, and here is the result, copied from the published records:

Died, Aug. 23—Konrad Fuhri, aged 44.
Died, Sept. 23—Miss Anna Fuhri, aged 12.
Died, Sept. 25—Miss Caroline Fuhri, aged 18.
Died, Sept. 29—Miss Harriet Fuhri, aged 14.

The widow and four youngest children remain here, but are not friendless. As the father was a scholar and a man of refined tastes, and one well off in the world, so his daughters that followed him were educated, amiable and accomplished. All would have been valuable to society had the yellow destroyer spared them.

Chinese Affairs.

From the Chicago Tribune.

A most singular case of dishonesty on a large scale, by an humble employe in a mercantile house, has been brought to light in this city. We wish to pronounce it singular in other respects than in point of dishonesty, but it is to see true that no small fraction of the members of our community when left without restraint, are ready to carry on operations in living by rule of

[illegible] an early hour after the usual opening of our business houses, for the transaction of business, an alarm of fire was sounded for the First District, and the salesroom of Messrs. Thurgess & Warnock, a dry goods and silk house on Lake-street, near the corner of State-street, was found to be on fire. The shutters and doors were forced and the premises deluged with water, the fire being extinguished without extended progress, though it included far more or less serious loss and ruin both the lower store and the silk and shawl room in the second story, having been at work upon the state-case, the flames thus invading both rooms. The earliest investigation as to the origin of the fire, and the statements of those first on the ground at the earliest appearance of the same, though nothing was developed to fix a definite crime upon any person, was, nevertheless almost irresistibly the source of grave suspicions implicating the occupants of the premises. Had they been less the high-minded and well-esteemed men of business they were, the members of the firm could have less fully and completely and on the ground of character alone refuted the implication. The house had been well established and doing an excellent business, but not long after the fire made an assignment and have since been winding up the business of the late firm in the hands of Parmenas Taylor, Esq., assignee. About the first of last month Chas F. Hagerty, the well-known police detective of this city turned his very wide-awake attention to a matter which was apparently needing some such notice. The point proved a good one, the lead was well worth working, and has discovered most excellent results as far as the advancement of the cause of justice is concerned. Information reached the detective that a German, named Frederick Gross, living on Wells-street, was employed as a porter in Thurgess & Warnock's store, was selling large quantities of dry goods in the shape of silks, valens, flannels, blankets, hosiery, gloves, buttons, and various articles, at about half their cost to various tailors and small dealers in the city, and had also peddled to a large extent in the country among the farmers. Further investigation revealed the fact that Gross came to this city about three years ago very poor, and at the time in question was in possession of a house very finely furnished and also had large sums of money loaned out. This sudden accumulation of wealth not coinciding with the low-salaried occupation of a porter, and the fact of his doing such a thriving business in the drygoods line, gave rise to the suspicion that the goods were stolen from the store. Capt. Bradley at once informed Frederick Tuttle, Esq., the assignee, of his suspicions, and inquired if there was any deficiency in the store. Mr. T. replied affirmatively, but still was very loth to suspect Gross, as both Messrs. Thurgess & Warnock and the clerks had the most implicit confidence in the porter, and have trusted the store in his hands several times. It was determined, however, to keep a strict watch upon him, and accordingly the employes watched him during the day, and Capt. Bradley at night. During the watch the latter traced him to several places where he sold goods, and the former observed him take a piece of flannel after serving a customer. Thinking the matter had gone far enough, Capt. Bradley visited his house on Friday, and found there 4600 worth of goods of every description, packed away in trunks, boxes, carpet bags, and in every available place. He was subsequently arrested, and acknowledged taking the goods. It is believed that the operations of this Gross extend over a period of three years, and reach an exent of $10,000, though he himself thinks he did not take quite as much as that. He has thus been a persistent and successful robber of his employers, managing his operations with a skill and industry worthy of a better cause, and the while he was realizing a goodly income from his dishonesty, had the prudence and skill to keep his apparent expenses and mode of living within the means of his class in life. His plan of operation was as follows: He came down to the store before breakfast, opened it, swept out and placed the show goods outside of the window. After the clerk came, and while he was walking to the back part of the store, Gross would go out and taking a roll of goods, go to his breakfast. Small articles he would take during the day, and put in his pockets, when unperceived by his employers and the clerks. Since his arrest facts have been discovered which lead to the belief that Gross has added to the list of his crimes the firing of the store of his employers as above, to conceal a deficiency in the silk department. It has been discovered that on the day after the fire he told his wife that he might be arrested for it, and wanted her to swear an alibi, a fact which gives strong grounds for the suspicion of his guilty connection with the fire. On Saturday morning Gross was examined before Justice Miller and fully committed, in default of $1,500 bail.

A New Empire—The Empire of Anam.—The Paris *Moniteur de l' Armée* publishes some interesting details relative to the Empire of Anam, against a division of which a joint French and Spanish expedition is by this time in full operation. The Empire of Anam comprises three great and separate divisions—Cochin China, properly so called, with Tsiampa, Cambodia and Tonkin. Cambodia and Tonkin are each governed by a viceroy. Sai-gong is the capital of Cambodia, which is divided into six provinces. Ketcho is the capital of Tonkin, which is divided into fifteen provinces. Ketcho is the largest, most populous, and most civilized town in the Empire. Cambodia is the richest and most fertile of the three divisions, and is regarded, not without reason, as the granary of the Empire. The Government of Anam is absolute and tyrannical. The present Emperor, Tu-Duc, ascended the throne in 1847. He is the second son of the Emperor Thien-Tsu, and he usurped the throne to the prejudice of his elder brother, through the intrigues of his father's Prime Minister, whose daughter he married. He is a well-educated Prince, but cruel. He councils are directed by the retrograde party, composed of fanatical Mandarins, who stop at no crime in order to obtain their ends. The Emperor Tu-Duc is the last descendant of the Nguyen dynasty, which has reigned since the year 1600. The most distinguished sovereign of that dynasty was the Emperor Gia-Long, who died in 1820. He was an enlightened and just Prince, under whose sway the Anam Empire attained a high degree of prosperity. He invited foreigners to his Court, and protected the arts, sciences, commerce and agriculture. It was at the commencement of his reign that he signed a treaty with the French Government, transferring to them a valuable territory, in which the Bay of Touraine is situate, where the troops under the command of Admiral Rigault de Genouilly were to land. The Spanish division, from the Philippine Islands, which is to act with the French, is composed of Tagals—that is, pure Indians of the island of Lucon, the largest and most northern of the Philippine Islands. The Tagal, whose name is not much known in Europe, is copper-colored, with glossy hair, flat nose, and wide mouth. He is well-shaped, of the ordinary size, and slight figure. He is active, courageous, and sober, being satisfied with boiled rice for food, and sugar and water for drink. The Tagal is a good, obedient, soldier when well-commanded, a fervent Catholic, but vindictive when ill-treated, and always ready to avenge any ill-treatment when practiced on his comrades. He can take a turn at any work—build a house, manufacture a firearm, and make his own clothes. He plants cotton, dyes and spins it, and is, moreover, an excellent seaman. Fighting beside the French troops, whose gallantry General Nozagaray, the Governor of the Philippine Islands, eulogized in an order of the day, the Tagal will, it is expected, double his exertions and distinguish himself. Dr. Malay de Rasselan, in a work on the Tagals, relates the following, rather apocryphal, fact:

"I had good servants, whom I never punished. Domingo, my coachman, came to me one day, and said, 'Master, your stable-boy demands his wages, and is going to leave you.' I sent for the man, and asked if he was going to leave in consequence of ill-treatment. 'No, master, on the contrary.' What, then?' 'It is because the master does not love me. I behaved ill, and I was not punished.' 'Oh, if that be all,' said I, 'you shall remain,' and I, much against my will, struck him some blows with my cane. The remedy was efficacious, for he returned to me shortly after, and said he would not quit me."

"With the Indian," says M. Malay, "you must have bread in one hand and a cane in the other; that is, be just, and treat him well; give him what he requires, but chastise him when he deserves to be punished."

Starving Juries.—However opinions may differ as to the expediency of the rule which requires unanimity in the Jury, either in civil or criminal trials, there surely can be none as to the absurdity of that which prohibits them from receiving any kind of refreshment while they are considering their verdict. They must agree or starve, not exactly to death, but up to a considerable amount of endurance of physical exhaustion. This undoubtedly is a "preposterous relic of barbarism;" and the only wonder is, that it should have remained to the present day, and be tolerated in times when mere antiquity is allowed to be a very insufficient plea for the continuance of an abuse.—*Edinburgh Review.*

The Wool Trade.

In New York, during the past week, domestic Wool has been in less request. With reduced stocks, however, prices have been well maintained. Foreign Wool has been actively sought after at strengthening rates. Sales have been reported of about 15,000 lbs. domestic fleece at from 35c. @ 40c.; 20,000 lbs. domestic pulled at 32c. @ 40c.; 450 bales unwashed Morocco and 175 bales Cordova on terms not disclosed. The imports of Wool into the port of New-York, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, amounted to 29,297 bales, including 7,068 bales from foreign ports, and 25,229 bales coastwise. The total imports of Wool from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1857, were 27,614 bales. The exports of Wool from this port from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, were 783 bales in 1858, against 1,705 bales in 1857.

In Boston, during the week, sales were reported of 156,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and Pulled, together with 350,000 lbs. Chili, (all of the kind to the market,) 765 bales Cape, 300 bales Mediterranean and South American, 67 bales Mestizo, 316 ballots Peruvian and 60 bales sundries at full prices.

Imports of Wool into the port of Boston, Jan. 1 to Nov. 6.

	1857.	1858.
Foreign, bales	20,599	17,549
Foreign, qtls	7,847	1,309
Domestic, bales	28,463	27,961

In Providence, sales were made of 116,000 lbs. domestic fleece at 37c. @ 56½c., and 5,000 lbs. do pulled at 27½c. @ 45c. ₱ lb.

In Philadelphia there were sold 150,000 lbs. dom

[illegible]

From the Washington Union, Nov. 10.

[illegible] Reed, in China, is to-day, with many points at issue, W. B.

[illegible], Albany and Troy, light sales of pre[illegible] were reported.

[illegible], on Saturday week, 300,000 lbs. de[illegible] fleece were purchased by Eastern buyers at [illegible] cts.

In Buffalo, 15,000 lbs domestic pulled [illegible] 34@36c. ₱ lb.

[Advertisement.]
Reasonable Advice.—Reader, (you with an old style hat on your caput,) do you know that you are way of fashion, and may as well be out of the world? If not, we tell you so, and now just go right down to Knox's, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and get one of his Fall beauties.

[Advertisement.]
Brady's Gallery,
Photographic,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
Gas, Gas, Gas-Fixtures.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufactoring depot, No. 372 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]
Holloway's Ointment.—Uncertainty is the bane of life, but there is no uncertainty as to the curative action of this Ointment, for fever sores and all external inflammations. 80 Maiden-lane, N. York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Monday and Special Days.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 10.

$1,000 M. Cent. R. Bs.	90¾	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		81¾
$5,000 Missouri 6s, '67	90	300	do		81⅝
30,000 do	89	100	do		82
1,000 Virginia 6s	94	400	do		82⅛
7,000 Erie RR. 1st m. bs.	85¾	100	do		82⅛
1,000 Erie RR. 2d m. bs.	80	200	do		82⅜
5,000 Erie RR. Eds. '75	80	100	do		82⅜
4,000 Erie R. Con. Bs. '71	87	50	do		82⅝
7,000 Mad. Riv. R. 2d m.	73	300	do		82⅜
5,000 Harlem R. 1st m.	97	100	Ch., Bri. & Quin. R.		57¾
2,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	94	1100	Harlem Railroad		13
2,000 do	93	100	do		13⅛
7,000 L. C. & M. L. S. B.	81	200	Reading R. R.		50
5,000 do	81	100	do		50⅛
10,000 do	80¾	450	do		50⅜
6,000 C. St. P. & F. Du. Lac Land Grants & Bonds	16	100	do		50⅝
5,000 do	16	200	do		50¾
7,000 M. & Mis. 2d M. 10 P.	63	200	do		51
1,000 N. J. Cen. 2d M. Bs.	90	200	Mich. Cen. R. R.		36¾
1,000 Gal. & Ch. 1st M.	97	200	do		55
10 Erie Railroad	17	50	do		50
60 do	16¾	50	do		50
1,000 Chi. & Rk. Id. b.	75	50	Panama R. R.		119¾
5,000 Ft. & St. J. R. Bs.	66	50	do		119¾
46 Bk. of the Republic	120	50	do		119¾
15 Hanover Bank	90	30	Ill. Cen. R. R.		83½
10 Continental Bank	101	270	Gal. & Ch. R. R.		76½
6 Park Bank	107	100	do		76¾
33 Penn. Coal Co.	93	400	do		76¾
10 Pacific M. S. Co.	104½	200	do		76⅞
100 do	104¾	200	do		77
175 do	105	50	do		77⅛
50 Albert Free S. Co.	5½	550	Clev. & Tol. R.		33¼
80 Hudson River R.	32½	100	do		33
50 do	33	400	do		33¼
11 do	33⅛	100	Chic. R. I. R.		65
50 do	33⅛	400	do		65⅛
50 do	32⅞	100	do		65⅜
50 do	33	200	La Cr. & Mil. R.		43¾

Second Board.

$2,000 Missouri 6s	89½	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.		54¾
10,000 do	89½	31	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		23¼
15,000 Virginia 6s	94	6	Mich. S. & N. I. G. Stk.		83¼
4,000 Brook. C. W. L'n.	101¾	50	do		83⅜
1,000 Chic. & P. & F. D.	90	200	do		83½
L. G. Bds.	83½	100	do		83
5,000 Harlem R. R. 1st m.	97	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.		83¼
10,000 Mil. & M. S. m. bds.	63	50	do		83¾
18,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	93¾	100	do		83
45 Bank of America	113	300	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		74⅜
8 Import. & Trad. Bk.	112	200	do		75
10 Bank of Commerce	106	100	do		74¾
100 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	84¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		33¾
200 do	84¾	50	do		33
100 do	84	150	Chic. & R. Isl'd R. R.		65¾
200 do	84¼	400	do		65⅝
100 Harlem R. R.	15¾	200	do		66¼
200 Harlem R. R. Pref.	30	100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		14⅜
200 Reading R. R.	51⅛	100	La Cr. & Mil. R.		43¾
100 do	51⅜	100	do		43¾
100 do	51⅜				

Reported Sales at Auction.

$10,000 Chi. & R. I. 7s	94	$500	Repub. F. Ins. rip
1,000 Brooklyn City 6s	101¾	26	East Riv. Bk. hyp.
1,000 California 7s	91	10	do
2,000 Ill. Cen. Con.	93	10	do
6,000 Chic. & Pitts. R. R. 7s	95	127	Mec. Banking Asso.
2,000 all. & Ker. R. R. 8s	60	50	do
4,000 Sacram. City 10s	40	30	Bowery F. Ins. Co. hyp.
2,000 Mil. City 7 p. c. bd.	47	13	Merchants' Bank
2,000 Mil. & Hor. 7s	41	10	Continental Bank
5,000 Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac R. R. 8s	19	15	Farmers' Bank
1,000 Missouri 6s	89¾	25	Hanover Fire Ins.
500 U. M. I. scrip of '49	95	30	Bowery Fire Ins. Co.
110 U. M. I. scrip of '56	86	70	Amer. Coal Co. pr. sh.
310 U. M. I. scrip of '51	82	32	W., P. & Co.'s Ex.
200 U. M. I. scrip of '52	77	20	American Bk. Bank.
200 U. M. I. scrip of '53	73	20	Ocean Bank
180 U. M. I. scrip of '54	73¾	72	U. Mail Steam. Co.
20 U. M. I. scrip of '56	62	20	N. Y. & Har. R. R.
200 U. M. I. scrip of '58	62	100	La C. & Mil. R. R.
900 G. W. M. Loc. of '58	56¾	10	N. Y. Cent. R. R.
570 N. Y. M. Loc. of '58	40		

Wednesday, Nov. 10—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange to-day, the tone of the dealings was irregular, the preponderating influence among the speculators at the Board of Brokers being for the *Bear* account. The weak place on the share list seemed to be Galena; the partial recovery in the price of the stock noticed yesterday, not being sustained. Sales in the afternoon were made down to 74¼ against 77 ₱ cent. yesterday and 83@83 at or near the close of October. This movement weakened, to some extent nearly all the other Western Roads at the close, though the yielding in price was not so marked. There were buyers of Milwaukee at 14½, Illinois Central 83, Toledo 33 and Michigan Guaranteed at 53¾ ₱ cent. Michigan Central fell off to 54¼, seller 30 days. In the Road stocks nearer home there was a better disposition among the Brokers who usually, of late, move for the *Bull* account. There were large purchases of New-York Central in the forenoon at 84¼@¾ cash, notwithstanding an increased freedom on the part of the *short* sellers to put out fresh contracts. The registered sales in the afternoon were at 84¼ cash, and 84, seller 60 days. The disposition against the Stock since it fell below 85 ₱ cent. is much stronger than when it stood nearer 86 ₱ cent., just as the eagerness in its favor often increases as the market goes up. There is less movement than usual in Reading this week, the price varying to-day about the same as yesterday. Hudson River Shares are again firm and in more demand, and so are the common and preferred Stocks of the Harlem. Both concerns at present are said to be well-directed, and at the heads of each are practical and economical managers. This fact imparts unusual confidence to their Mortgage Bonds, all classes of which are taking a higher range in the market. The preference Shares of the Harlem, which stand behind the third mortgage, sold at 30 ₱ cent. this afternoon; Hudson Shares 33 ₱ cent. There was an improved inquiry for Panama, which advanced to 120 ₱ cent. The calculation is that a weekly service by the Pacific and United States Mail steamers will add largely to the California passenger trade, each head paying $25 to the Panama Road, or about 52 cents mileage. Pennsylvania Coal advanced to 80 ₱ cent., and Delaware and Hudson was steady. The City Bank Shares generally firm, notwithstanding the reduction of some of the leading dividends from 8 down to 7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. As money now rates, the Stockholder is well satisfied with this income and his Shares bear from 6 to 13 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. In Pacific Mail, the dealings were at 104¼@¾@105. The November dividend will be declared, it is stated unofficially, in a few days. The old Board of Managers were reelected to-day, about 15,000 of the 24,000 shares being represented. They are: W. H. Davidge, W. H. Aspinwall, S. W. Comstock, C. H. Russell, L. W. Raymond, F. Skiddy, W. H. Webb, C. A. Davis and F. H. Wolcott.

In Railway Bonds there was a good demand for most of the Erie issues, the few parcels of 1875s offered were taken at 87 ₱ cent. Illinois Centrals 94@93¾ ₱ cent. The Land collections in October enabled the Company to cancel $60,000 of their Bonds, and the collections since the present month set in are equal to $12,000 more, making the present sinking fund, from this prolific source, one million of dollars precisely. Hudson River third mortgage, ex-dividend, brought 72 ₱ cent., equal to 75¾ before 1st November. This issue is $1,020,000, and the previous mortgages only $6,000,000, thus placing the security and interest on all at anything like the present rate of net earning of the road, beyond reasonable doubt. There was a demand for the La Crosse Land Grants at 26¾ ₱ cent., and for Fond du Lac at 16@15¾ ₱ cent. In State Stocks the business was not large, and the market something less firm for Missouris than on Tuesday; sales at 90@89¾ ₱ cent. Virginias were wanted at 96 ₱ cent. The Commonwealth will soon pay off $250,000 of the old inscribed certificates to European and other holders. The general market at the close was dull. New-York Central, 84@84¼ ₱ cent.; and Galena, 74¼@74¾ ₱ cent. For Panama 120 was bid.

[Advertisement.]
Reasonable Advice.—Reader, (you with an old style hat on your caput,) do you know that you are way of fashion, and may as well be out of the world? If not, we tell you so, and now just go right down to Knox's, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and get one of his Fall beauties.

[Advertisement.]
Brady's Gallery,
Photographic,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
Gas, Gas, Gas-Fixtures.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufactoring depot, No. 372 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]
Holloway's Ointment.—Uncertainty is the bane of life, but there is no uncertainty as to the curative action of this Ointment, for fever sores and all external inflammations. 80 Maiden-lane, N. York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible] SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO. Sept. 24, 1858

WANTED—$10,000 OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Bonds, due in 1858 or 1862. Apply to HOFFMAN & TEN BROOK, No. 2 Hanover-st.

Real Estate—Wednesday, Nov. 10.

John H. Power, Esq., owned sixteen lots on the south side of Sixty-eighth-street, commencing at Ninth-avenue, being four on the avenue and twelve on the street; extending to within 400 feet of the Central Park. These lots, as we understand, he has lately sold to Mr. Dunscomb for the sum of $16,500, and he has put them up to-day at auction, by Mr. Blanchard. They were struck down at the following prices: No. 1, southeast corner of Ninth-avenue, Charles Goon, $1,375; adjoining, lot No. 2, $1,350; the remaining two, Nos. 3 and 4, on the avenue, J. C. Sandess, $1,120 each. Nos. 5 and 6, in the rear, the first street lots, R. H. Cuslee, $1,062 50 each. Nos. 7 and 8, same, $1,045 each. Nos. 9 and 10, same, $1,075 each. Nos. 11 to 16, $1,105 each. Total, $16,160.

Messrs. Rayner & Blackwell report the sale of two lots on the south side of Forty-seventh-street, 200 feet west of Fifth-avenue; and one lot south side same street, 205 feet east of Sixth-avenue; Frances Peters to Thomas E. Davis and James E. Shaw for $4,000 each.

Markets by Telegraph.

Albany, Thursday, Nov. 10—6 P. M.

Flour firmer, and, in view of moderate receipts, better inquiry; sales 3,000 bbls. Wheat—Nothing doing; sales in small parcels only; White Michigan for $1 50, which is no criterion of the market. Corn improves, and receipts light; sales 30,000 bush., at 75c. for Western mixed afloat, and some lots from store at 76c. Barley without improvement in price, demand moderate; sales 1,700 bush. Canada west, at 60c.; 6,000 bush. prime Jefferson County, at 64c.@65c.; 8,000 bush. prime four-rowed State, on private terms. That sold on private terms is supposed to go at lower figures than has been reported. Provisions—8,000 bush. Oats, 20,000 bush. Corn, 3,000 Wheat. 20,000 bush. Barley.

Buffalo, Wednesday, Nov. 10—6 P. M.

Flour—Fair business doing at about previous rates; sales 2,200 bbls. at $4 87½ for Wisconsin; $4 87½@$5 for good extra Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Canadian; $3 40@$4 75 for double extra. Wheat quiet and steady; sales 10,000 bushels at 90c. for Milwaukee Club; 95c. for do. Canadian; 96c. for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 10 for Red Indiana. Corn in good demand; sales 20,000 bushels three-quarter shipping at 64c.@65c., closing weak. Nothing in Barley or Rye. Oats unchanged; sales 1,000 bushels at 43c. Whisky in fair demand; sales 400 bbls. at 26c. Canal Freights—18c. on Flour; 12c. on Wheat; 11c. on Corn, to New-York. Receipts—2,400 bbls. Flour; 870 bushels Wheat; 13,200 bushels Barley; 200 bushels Oats. *Canal Shipments*—4,200 bbls. Flour; 80,000 bushels Wheat; 26,550 bushels Corn; 9,942 bushels Oats.

Oswego, Wednesday, Nov. 10—6 P. M.

Flour steady. Wheat firm for good descriptions. Sales 20,000 bushels, at $1 25 for white Canadian; $1 13 for fair white Indiana; $1 12½ for red Ohio; 70c. for common Chicago Spring. Corn firm. Sales 10,000 bushels, including 6,000 very choice Illinois at 70c. *Canal Freights*—Irregular, with a decline of ½c. @2c. on Grain, Flour, 30c.—Wheat, 9c. @9½c.; Corn, 7½c. @8c. *Receipts at New-York: Lake Imports*—10,000 bush. Wheat, 2,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

Flour active. Wheat quiet and declined 1c.; sales 8,000 bbls. Corn firm at 54c. Oats firm. Shipments to Buffalo—27,000 bushels Wheat. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour; 23,000 bushels Wheat; 8,700 bushels Corn.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

Flour unchanged. Wheat firm, at $1 15@$1 23 for red, and $1 20@$1 30 for White. Corn better; old White 76c. @75c.; old Yellow, 85c. @86c.; new Yellow 73c. @75c. Whisky steady, at 21½c. @22c.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

Flour firm and inactive. Wheat—Best quality scarce, and wanted; White $1 35@$1 38; Red, $1 28. Corn advanced 2c.; old Yellow, 81c. @82c. Pork firm; Mess $17 50. Bacon—Sides, 9¼c.; shoulders, 7¼c. @7¾c. Whisky 23½c.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

Flour unchanged; receipts moderate. Whisky firm at 16c. Hogs active; sales 4,500 at $3 60@$3 75, to pack chiefly for future delivery. The prevailing rate for delivery in December is $3 65, and for delivery in January $3 60@$3 70. Provisions active for future delivery. Green Hams active at 8c. The demand for all articles in the Pork line is speculative, and packers are acting with great caution because the present prices are too high to be safe.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

Cotton—All qualities have slightly declined;

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10.

Cleared.

Steamship James Adger, Adams, Charleston.
Steamer Elizabeth, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse.
Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, 24 hours, with mdse. and passengers to P. B. Cromwell & Co.
Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Odell.
Bark Roebuck, Chase, Rio Janeiro Oct. 8, with mdse. to Reynolds & Cushman. The schr. Emily Knight, New-York, sld. Oct. 3; brig Canvas, for do., sld. 5th inst. 6 sail in company; saw a barque, bound S., and a private signal with red over white flag. Oct. 7, lat. 36 30, lon. 74 30, saw a barque, bound S., with two skysails